

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 9, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75. 2 p.m. 90. Humidity 77. 63.

November 9, 1913

Temperature 6 a.m. 75. 2 p.m. 77. Humidity 77. 63.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 30.02

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2956 號二十二月九年寅甲

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1914.

一丹 號九月一拾英曆

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

TSINGTAU'S SURRENDER UNCONDITIONAL.

OVER 2,000 GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN.

Transfer of Fortress to Take Place To-morrow

RUSSIANS CROSS THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

Further Heavy Austrian Losses.

We have received the following information from Mr. S. Imai, Consul General for Japan:—

The Japanese and German envoys concluded the capitulation of Tsingtau fortress at 7.50 p.m. on the 7th inst., the enemy having accepted all our conditions. In conformity with this agreed capitulation, representatives from both sides, entrusted to transfer and receive the fortress, and others, will meet at 10 a.m. on the 9th, and the delivery of the fortress is expected to take place on the 10th instant.

In the battle from the night of the 6th until the following morning, we captured about 2,300 prisoners. The Anglo-Japan casualties were:—

Japanese.—14 officers wounded; 420 non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded.

British.—Killed and wounded, 2 non-commissioned officers.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

Russian Cavalry enter Germany.

Nov. 8, 8.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the important announcement is made, in a communique issued to-night, that the Russian cavalry from beyond the Vistula have entered German territory. They have damaged the railway at Ploeschen station, north-west of Kalish.

Germans lose Powerfully Fortified Region.

The communique further states that the Russians in East Prussia have captured a powerfully fortified region near Wirballen, and have progressed to Stallupönen (Stallupönen?) and Gons (?).

Enemy's Rearguard Again Attacked.

Russian progress continues round about the Forest of Strominten and Lyck, the enemy's rearguard being attacked. Russians have also attacked the Austrian rearguards on the river Nid and those operating on the river Nidzita. The communique adds: "We have captured 125 officers and 12,000 men on the Sar; also some quick-firing guns and war-material; and south of Przemysl, over a thousand prisoners."

Latest News from the Front.

Nov. 8, 6.5 p.m.

A Paris communique states that between the North Sea and the Ly, the action has been less violent. The enemy's partial attacks towards Dixmude and north-east of Ypres have been repulsed.

We have taken the offensive on nearly the whole of this front and have advanced, notably in the region north of Messines.

We have made a marked advance round Soissons and consolidated progress is being made northward from Chavonne and Soupir. The German attack on Craonne, Heurtes and Bize has been repulsed.

The communique continues that around Armentieres we have progressed slightly.

The enemy's attacks between La Bassée and Arras have been repulsed.

There has been no incident of importance between Arras and Soissons.

We are organising the points d'appui recently captured by us north-west and south-east of Verdun.

There has been a thick fog all day both in the north and Champagne, as well as in Lorraine, restricting the activities of artillery and aviators.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Royal Messages.

Nov. 8, 2.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo reports that the Emperor and Empress of Japan have sent messages of appreciation to the officers and men of the army and navy, and also "to the British forces, whose brilliant deeds, co-operating with the Japanese achieved the object of the war."

No Haggling.

Nov. 8, 5.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that it is officially reported that the Germans are not haggling over the conditions of the surrender.

It is expected that the transfer will take place on Tuesday.

Over 2,000 German Prisoners.

The prisoners number 2,300.

The latest returns show the Japanese final casualties at 440, while two British non-commissioned officers have been killed.

[In the event of Telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this Page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

The Surrender of Tsingtau.

Nov. 7, 8.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo reports that Baron Suzuki, Vice-Minister of the Navy, has said that Japan will administer Tsingtau during the war and afterwards open negotiations with China.

An official message from Tokyo states that the Japanese casualties in the final action prior to the surrender of Tsingtau were 36 killed and 182 wounded.

Two British officers are among the wounded.

The Germans sent representatives to ask terms of surrender at nine in the morning, and a conference was held in the Moltke barracks.

Congratulations Exchanged.

Nov. 8, 2.50 a.m.

Great Britain and Japan have exchanged heartiest congratulations on the fall of Tsingtau.

Indian Troops in Action.

Nov. 8, 2.50 a.m.

A military force from India and a naval brigade have occupied Fao, at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, on the Persian Gulf after an hour's resistance. There were no casualties.

Russians Sink Turkish Transports.

Nov. 7, 10.45 p.m.

The Russian Black Sea fleet has bombarded Sogalak, sinking three transports with stores and munitions, and one apparently with troops on board.

Russian Success Over Turks.

Nov. 8, 12.55 p.m.

A telegram from Petrograd reports that, after a desperate battle, the Russians captured the strong Turkish position of Koeprikoi, commanding the road to Erzeroum.

President Poincare at the Front.

Nov. 8, 12.55 p.m.

A message from Paris (delayed in transmission) states that President Poincare visited Dunkirk last Sunday and conferred with General Joffre and the British and Belgian military authorities.

President Poincare, General Joffre and M. Millerand (French Minister for War) visited the King and Queen of the Belgians on Monday at Fumes, which the Germans had been vigorously bombarding on Sunday.

King Albert and the President then reviewed the troops. President Poincare also visited the troops at Ypres.

Successful Russian Offensive.

Nov. 7, 10.45 p.m.

A communique published in Petrograd reports that the Russians are successfully developing their offensive in East Prussia on Bormontenwoods and Lyck.

The German rear guard at Meava has suffered heavily.

Cholera in Galicia.

There have been small engagements near Warta.

The Austrians are retreating in Galicia and have left many cholera victims.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

General Smuts Denounces Rebellion.

Nov. 8, 5.45 a.m.

At Johannesburg, General Smuts has made a spirited speech. He soathingly denounced the rebellion and declared that the rebels wished to exchange a free constitution for a so-called republic under the Prussian heel, which nobody wanted.

German Attacks Consistently Repulsed.

Nov. 7, 6.50 p.m.

A Paris communique reports relative tranquillity on the Yser. The Belgians, who had advanced from Neuport to Lombartzyde, were counter-attacked by the Germans but were supported in good time and the situation on that side was completely restored.

Marines at Dixmude repulsed a new counter-offensive. The enemy's attacks around Bixchoote have been also repulsed by the French, who then moved forward.

There is no change to report east of the Ypres, but we have assumed the offensive.

South-east of the Ypres we co-operated with the British and defeated a particularly violent attack by an active corps of Germans recently brought to this region.

Germans Routed by Bayonet.

Nov. 8, 9.50 a.m.

A Paris communique states that the further attacks of the Germans along the entire line on Saturday were repulsed.

The Allies re-occupied their old trenches north-east of Vailly and re-captured the village of Saint Rem, on the heights above the Meuse, at the point of the bayonet.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special editions of yesterday:—]

British Again Repulse Violent German Attack.

Nov. 7, 6.10 p.m.

A communique states that, between Armentieres and the La Bassée canal, the British repulsed a violent attack against Neuve-Chapelle.

We checked several counter-attacks, day and night, between the La Bassée canal and Arras.

Between Arras and the Oise, we made slight progress, in the region of Vermelles and south of Aix-Noulette.

We continue to regain ground in the region of Vailly.

The enemy again attacked in Argonne, but was repulsed. We, at the end of the day, had advanced at several points; and had also occupied the villages of Haucourt and Logeville.

The enemy's offensive in the wooded region on the heights of the Meuse, south-east of Verdun, also in the Forest of Apremont, failed.

We carried trenches in the neighbourhood of Saint Remy.

German attacks on the approaches to the Grand-Couronne-de-Nancy resulted in considerable losses to the enemy.

Attempts by the enemy to surprise us on the heights dominating the Col de Ste. Marie failed completely.

Further Big Captures by Russians.

Nov. 7, 6.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that it is officially announced that, from October 23 to November 4, on the front from Cracow to Thorn, the Russians captured three howitzers, forty field-guns, thirty-eight quick-firers, great quantities of war material, 274 officers and 18,500 men.

Tsingtau Surrenders.

Nov. 7, 7.10 a.m.

It is officially announced from Tokyo that Tsingtau has surrendered.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo states that Tsingtau surrendered after the Central Fort had been captured by two Companies of infantry, taking 200 prisoners.

Official Account of the Attack.

Official reports received by Mr. Imai, the Japanese Consul-General in Hongkong, state:—

Our airships, flying over the city of Tsingtau, scattered a warning notice relative to the preservation of buildings.

Bombs were also dropped upon the enemy's principal defensive lines.

The casualties from the beginning of the blockade till November 5 number:—

Japanese Killed. Wounded.

British 200 878

British 2 8

The final assault was made by two Companies of infantry and a squad of engineers belonging to the Middle Corps. They commenced the attack at 1.40 a.m. to-day, upon the centre battery of the enemy's line of defence on the left bank of the Hai Po river.

Our Left Wing occupied the battery on Shiao-Chan Shan at 5.10 a.m., and the battery at Tai Tan Chan at 5.35 a.m., and afterwards we took possession of the forts, and captured two heavy guns, at Chung Chau-wo, west of the middle battery.

At 7 a.m. a part of our advance guard occupied the Ilit, Bixarok and Moltke forts.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The German prisoners taken at Tsingtau number 2,300.

The Russians have attacked the Austrian rearguards and captured 125 officers and 12,000 men.

The Admiralty story of the naval engagement off Valparaiso is given to-day.

Russian cavalry beyond the Vistula have entered German territory.

An Indian military force and a naval brigade have occupied a point in the Persian Gulf.

Britain and Japan have exchanged most hearty congratulations on the fall of Tsingtau.

The latest news from France and Belgium shows that the Allies still make progress, in spite of violent German attacks.

The Allies have taken the offensive along the whole of the front towards Dixmude and north-east of Ypres.

The final returns show that the Japanese casualties at Tsingtau were 440, while the British had two non-coms. killed.

After a desperate battle the Russians have captured strong Turkish positions commanding the road to Erzeroum.

The Russians in East Prussia have captured a powerfully fortified position in the region of Wirballen.

The Germans are not haggling over the conditions of the surrender of Tsingtau, and the transfer is expected to take place to-morrow.

The Emperor and Empress of Japan have sent messages of appreciation to the Army and Navy for their work at Tsingtau; also to the British forces.

The Japanese Vice-Minister of Navy says Japan will administer Tsingtau during the war, and afterwards will open negotiations with China.

Between October 23 and November 4 the Russians made huge captures of men and war materials on the front from Cracow to Thorn.

NEWS.

Saturday's football and cricket are reprinted in this issue.

"Jottings by the Way" appear on page 4.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log-book on page 6.

General news and on article on the enemy's sugar appear on page 3.

A notice of the performance of the "Blue Bird" appears in this issue.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—3.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—3.15 p.m.

Sale of Furniture, G.P. Lam-mert, at 3, Carnarvon Villas—11 a.m.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, November 12:

Sale of Household Property—G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—3 p.m.

Saturday, November 14:

Hongkong A.D.C. at Theatre Royal, "Blue Bird."

Saturday, November 21:

H.K. Jockey Club; Extraordinary General Meeting.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Colborne Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 8th October, 1913.

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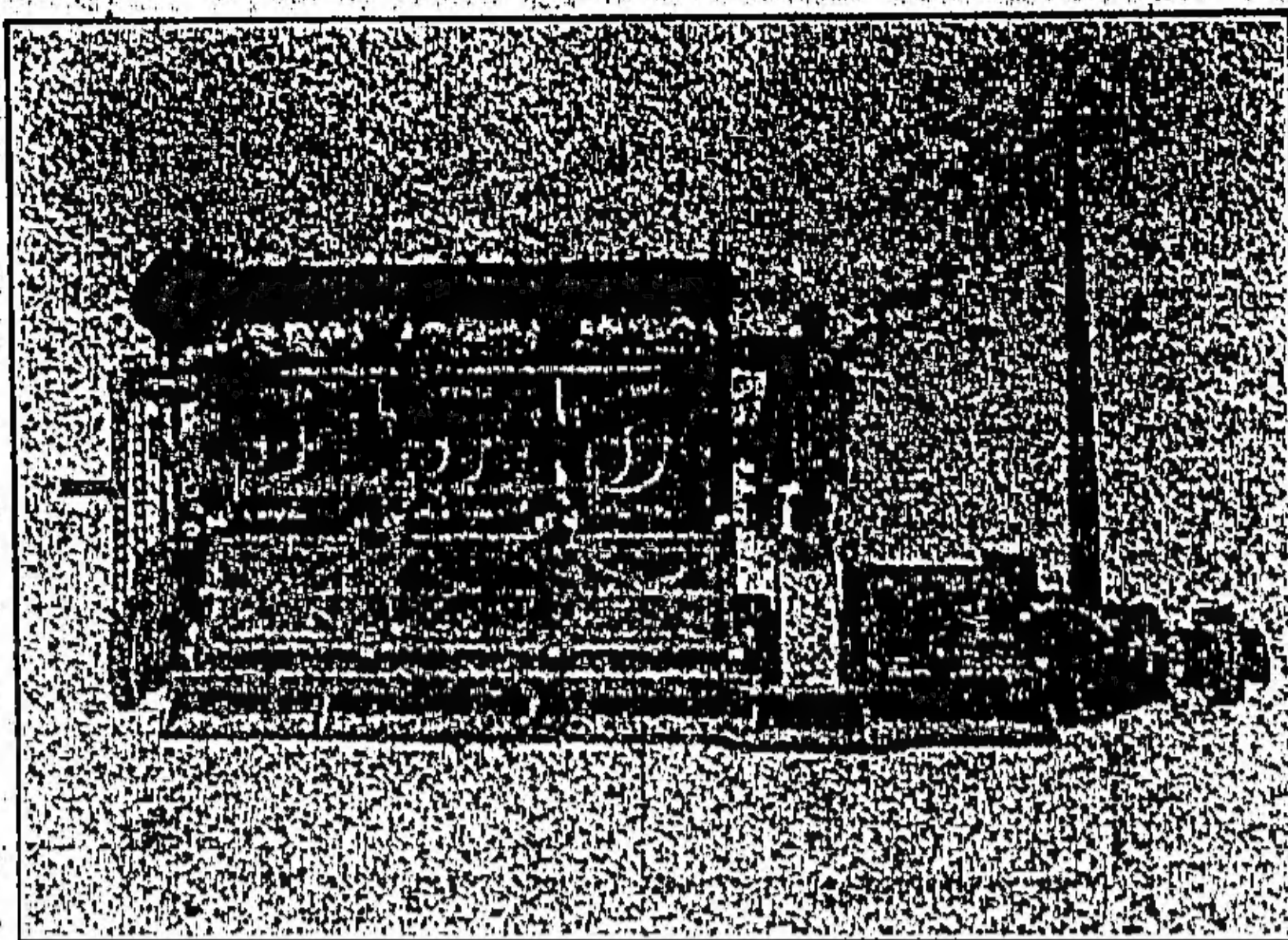
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NOTICES

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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Fall of Tsingtau.

It is by all means desirable that national sentiment should be inspired and fostered in the breasts of all peoples, but, when a struggle like that which has just ended at Tsingtau is waged, when there is no doubt as to the issue, humanity rebels against human slaughter because, forsooth, an error, in ignorance and pride, has decreed that the flag shall be kept flying "to the last breath of man and horse." The dream of the Kaiser to retain Tsingtau as the symbol of the power and prestige of the Teutonic race in the Far East has been rudely shattered. With the fall of Tsingtau vanishes all German influence, political and commercial, in Eastern Asia. The Kaiser must realize that the loss of this last of his German colonies is but the beginning of the end. His colonies have passed into other hands; soon strangers will be within the gates of his capital. His fate, like that of many another autocrat, has been written, and "no living man can shun his destiny."

Daily Press.

The Fall of Tsingtau.

The news that Tsingtau has fallen brings a welcome measure of relief to dwellers in the Far East. From the very beginning of the investment no one can have entertained a reasonable expectation of the Germans being able to offer successful or long resistance to the Naval and Military forces of Japan, whose bravery and ability were proved by the reduction of the much more powerful fortress of Port Arthur nine years ago. In the attack on the fortifications of Tsingtau from the sea, H.M.S. Triumph would appear to have taken a very prominent part and to have lent very powerful assistance; and although Great Britain has been represented in the besieging Army by small contingents of European and Indian troops, it would seem from the casualty lists so far published that they have taken but a minor part in the operations. The blockade of the leased territory of Kiaochow was declared by the Japanese Admiral on August 27 and the first encounter by the Army landed for the purpose of investing the garrison of Tsingtau occurred exactly one month later. The garrison has thus held out for seventy days.

China Mail.

Why Japan Attacked Germany.

Immediately after England entered into the arena in Europe, a number of British merchant vessels in the Far East were either chased or captured by German cruisers, while a vessel of the Russian Volunteer Fleet was captured by a German warship within Japanese jurisdiction. All these incidents were interpreted by Japan and England as a menace to the general peace of the Far East and to the "special interests" of England and Japan in this region, thus affording Japan the occasion for sending an ultimatum to Germany. And, of course, the Japanese had not forgotten the Kaiser's historic picture of the "Yellow Peril" in which an Oriental people, presumably the Japanese, was painted as tramping across the Asian continent and invading the Christendom of Europe.

The Japanese Government, in taking up the attitude they adopted towards Germany, proved themselves an honourable Ally, and one that, in the hours of stress, did not look upon their obligation as one relating merely to "a scrap of paper."

New York City Loan.

The results of the offering for the New York City loan notes by Messrs. Morgan and Kahn Loeb, and Co. are not tabulated yet, but it is definitely known that the offering has been a great popular success. The Times New York Correspondent states that probably the \$100,000,000 offering has been twice subscribed.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lady Hardinge's Work for India.
Sir Andrew Wingate, presided at a meeting of Indians in the United Kingdom held to express sympathy with the Viceroy of India on the recent death of Lady Hardinge. Mr. J. M. Das, of Gray's Inn, on behalf of the committee who organized the movement, explained that the delay in despatching the address of condolence to Lord Hardinge was due to the fact that during the Long Vacation Indians were widely scattered, and it was the desire of the committee by communicating with as many as possible, to give more weight to the address than would have been the case had they approached merely those in the neighbourhood of London. The relatives had been consulted as to whether the address would be acceptable, and the number of letters received testified to the widespread support given to the proposal. The Aga Khan, in moving an address of sympathy, expressed the deep regret felt at the death of Lady Hardinge and the affection in which she had been held. His Highness referred touchingly to his personal knowledge of her special solicitude for the children of India, and urged that the work so well begun by her should be carried on and developed by themselves. Several speakers expressed astonishment that it should have been possible for a lady in the position of Vicerine to have so much real affection for the people of India and to labour so unceasingly for their welfare. It was also pointed out that Lord Hardinge had not permitted the attack upon himself, which had been so terrible a shock to his wife, to alter his trust and confidence in the people of India. The spirit of Lady Hardinge, said one of the speakers, could not die, and others said they hoped they would meet her some day in a future world.

Death of a Distinguished Irish Scholar.
The *Times* announces the death of the distinguished Irish scholar Dr. Robert Tyrrell, Trinity College, Dublin. He was 70 years of age. To all lovers of fine, fastidious scholarship, the death of Dr. Tyrrell must come with the shock of personal loss. Perfect felicity of diction, a faultless sense of style, the light playful touch of the critic who is no pedant, a pure love of poetic form, and especially of the elegant and ornate in poetry made Tyrrell the wonderful "classic" he was. As a verse translator he had hardly a rival, unless it was C. S. Calverley, and no one can turn over his many contributions to *Kottabos*—that most brilliant of university magazines—without marvelling at their variety, wit, and happy charm. He possessed in an extraordinary degree that instinct for the "not just" which is the mark of the born translator, if not of the born poet. This was his great gift. In everything that belongs to form, to style, to diction, in Greek and Latin poetry, Tyrrell was incomparable. As a tutor and professor he exercised a penetrating influence in a way all his own. No teacher was ever less systematic; none succeeded so well in inspiring his pupils with his love of classical poetry and fastidious sense of style. It was the same with his conversation.

Mr. Chamberlain's Old Home.
Writing in reference to the future of Highbury, Mr. Neville Chamberlain says:—"Neither Highbury nor 40, Prince's Gardens were left by my father in his will, as both of them passed into my brother's possession a good many years ago. My father did, however, intimate his own preferences as to the future of the two houses, but he was quite aware that it would not be possible for my brother to maintain the house and grounds at Highbury."

THE BLUEBIRD IS COMING.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE

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THE ENEMY'S SUGAR.

How We are Doing Without It.

The dear food scare has largely passed away, although it is to be feared that there is still a very large number of people who entertain a vague idea that the war is likely to drive the price of food to an extraordinary height, writes Mr. Chiozza Money in the *Daily News*. As far as the bulk of our food is concerned, it may be well to repeat the assurance that there is nothing whatever to worry about. Beef is going to be dear for a short period, but that is an incidental matter, and the price will drop again. Wheat may be very dear after the war for a temporary period, owing to an extraordinary call by European peoples who will have been unable to carry on their normal agricultural work. Bread is speaking, however, during the war, with exceptions here and there, our food supply is secure, and even last month, in the first shock and dislocation of the conflict, our food imports were excellent. With this very brief reference to the general case, which I may expand on another occasion, I want here to direct particular attention to sugar, because what we are doing in the matter of that delectable commodity points a tremendous moral.

Almost All From Enemy Powers.
A glance at a statement compiled by the writer shows that last year we derived by far the greater part of our sugar imports from the two enemy Powers, Germany and Austria-Hungary. Between them, these two countries supplied us with 25,900,000 cwt. of sugar out of a total of 29,300,000 cwt. From the point of view of the sugar consumer, therefore, it would appear that a bitter fate has compelled us to go to war with two exceedingly sweet countries.

In these peculiar circumstances, what was to prevent the price of sugar from rising by leaps and bounds? And, indeed, how were we to get sugar at all?

Nothing is more certain than that, if the matter had been left by the nation to the play of ordinary economic forces, sugar would have been at least one shilling per lb. before many months had passed. What a chance for the "corner" men! Fortunately for sugar consumers, we did not resign ourselves to the play of those factors which, at a time not long removed, we should have been quite content to see play havoc in the matter. We are rapidly shedding those conceptions of standing by, and letting the devil take the hindmost which for so long distinguished our economic operations, whether in peace or in war. We have at last begun to see that a nation, acting as a nation, can help itself as no isolated individuals or groups of individuals can help it.

No Sugar Famine.
What the Government has done has been to appoint a Sugar Commission to see to it that the nation is provided with sugar. The nation can always command the services of its best men for any national purpose. The Government found not the slightest difficulty in manning a Commission

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with distinguished officials, aided by men thoroughly versed in the sugar trade. An efficient and trustworthy body was promptly formed, and it is as promptly got to work. The Commission has not yet published details of what it has done, but it can be said at once that, in spite of the extraordinary figures above quoted, there will be no sugar famine in the United Kingdom during the war. Germany is cut off, and Austria-Hungary is cut off, but the rest of the world, thanks to our Navy, is open to us, and our sugar is safe.

But it is safe only because State action has been taken. If, in such a situation as is above depicted, the sugar consumer had been left to the tender mercies of ordinary commercial operations, there would have been very little sugar, or jam, or sweet thing of any kind to be obtained by poor people in this country during the war.

If the Government cared to do it, they could make a handsome profit out of the operations of State purchases of sugar, and yet supply the public with much cheaper sugar than they would get if the matter were left to the private speculator. The economy of dealing with such a product on a national scale is exceedingly great, and I advise anybody who is interested in the nation's work to follow very carefully what is being done in this matter of sugar.

A National Emergency.

It should not be imagined that the interest of such a subject as this is exhausted by warlike considerations. It is perfectly true that a state of war is a state of national emergency, and everybody can realize, and does realize, that it is so. What is not generally realized is that a state of peace is also a state of national emergency. You can easily get people to talk of, and to exaggerate, the horrors of war. You cannot so easily get them to talk of, or to realize, the horrors of peace. For example, in a single year we sacrifice in the United Kingdom, by tolerating obsolete conditions of society, about three hundred thousand lives. Anyone who thinks that statement an exaggeration had better compare the death rate of a rich and salubrious district with the death rate of a poor and unhealthy district.

Now, it takes a lot of war to kill three hundred thousand

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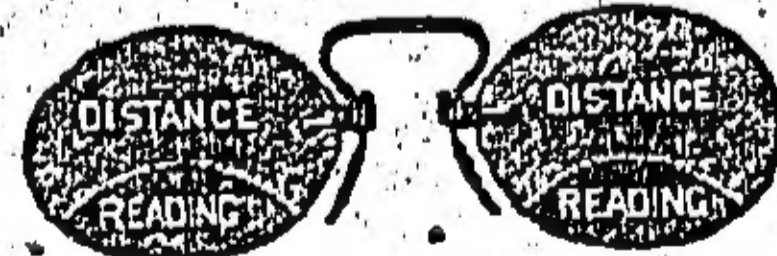
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people. The whole of the "big" British Navy only embraces 150,000 men, and if we put one million soldiers into the field and they were "decimated," we should lose one hundred thousand men. What has this to do with sugar? It has this to do with it. That just as in peace we sacrifice far more lives than in war, so in peace we permit commercial depredations to proceed which we do not now permit in time of war. In war it is possible for sugar to be better managed than in peace. We could, if we could, manage sugar a good deal better than it is

managed now. We are dimly realizing that in at last using the power of the Development Commission to further sugar production in the United Kingdom. We are doing it very timidly, but we are actually moving. What is true of sugar is true of tea, of wool, of timber, and of every other natural product. It is merely stupid for a great nation of forty-six millions of people to depend for these necessities upon private and irresponsible speculators, whose object it is, not to supply the nation, but to make profits for themselves.

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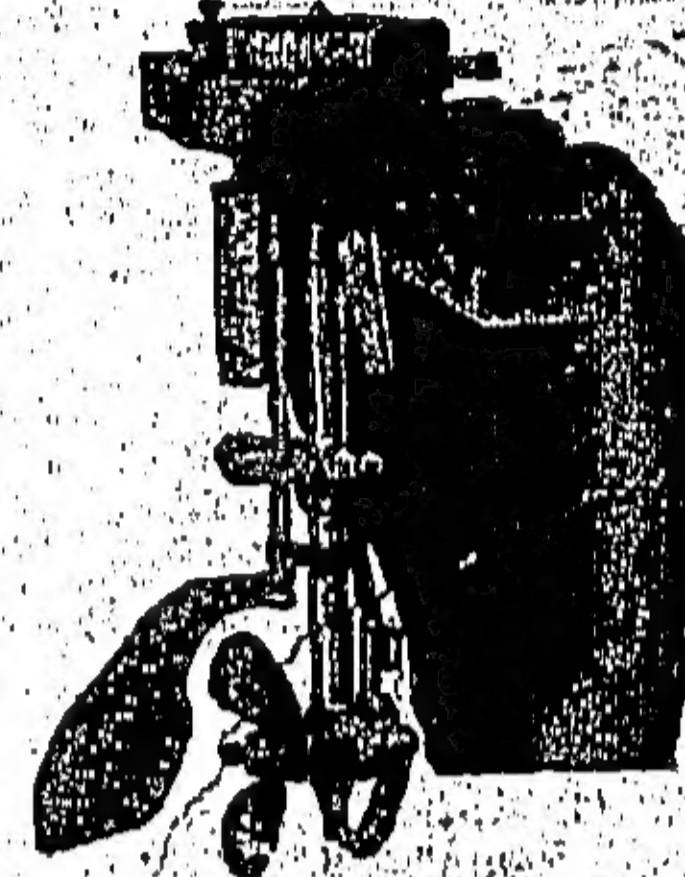
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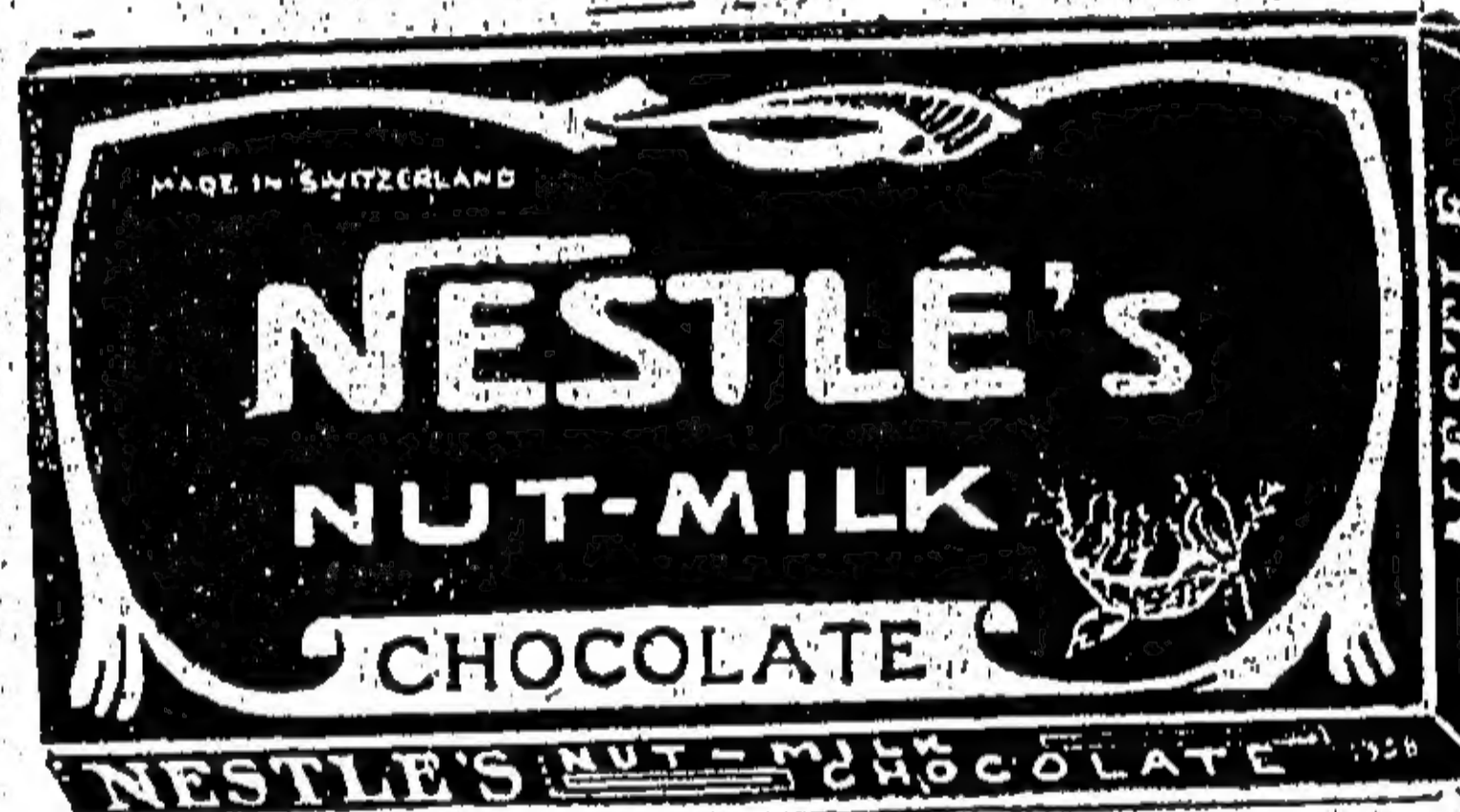
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HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1914.

THE FALL OF TSINGTAU.

While we all realise that it is in Europe that the real issues of the war are being fought out, it is only natural that we in the Far East should have watched with peculiar interest and concern the operations connected with the siege of Tsingtau, the fall of which is now announced. That is so, in the first place, because Tsingtau was Germany's naval and military base in the Far East, and as such was known to be strongly fortified. As long as it was retained it was a danger-point, and in the interests of peace in the Far East it became necessary that it should be taken, and taken quickly, to prevent the spread of complications in the Orient. Now that the fortress has finally surrendered, not only is Germany deprived of a base for hostile operations, but former peaceful conditions in the Far East are restored. That, at the moment, is one of the most gratifying consequences of the fall of Tsingtau.

It was, of course, hopeless from the beginning for Germany to hope to hold the place, with the relatively small garrison stationed there, against the combined Anglo-Japanese onslaught. Far better would it have been, from all points of view, had the fortress never been defended. In that event Germany could only have lost the place—as she has now—and the sacrifice of many lives and much needless destruction would have been avoided. By putting up a fight she has injured herself far more than anyone else. She has bowed to the inevitable and has had to pay dearly for postponing the unpleasant ceremony. Although taken by it all the success of the Allies in bringing the Tsingtau garrison to its knees may not seem of overwhelming importance, but taken in conjunction with other circumstances it is not without considerable significance. Regarded from that a point it will be considered as an omen that Germany's quickly-diminishing overseas possessions. It was one of Bismarck's dreams to strengthen the newly-united Germany of his day by the creation of a Colonial Empire, and in pursuance of this desire the north-east part of New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, the Marshall Isles and part of the Solomon group were secured about thirty years ago; the Carolines were added in 1899. Then seventeen years ago almost to the day—November 14, 1897—Tsingtau was seized as a centre of German influence in China, and its development has involved the expenditure of money on a scale hitherto unheard of for developing a young settlement. All these possessions have now been lost—a consequence for which the Germans have to thank the folly of the Kaiser in throwing down the gauntlet to practically the whole world.

Attention will now be riveted on the future of Tsingtau. At the moment it is in the occupation of Japanese and British forces, but it will be recalled that when Japan entered the war she announced her intention of taking the territory then held by Germany, with a view to its eventual restoration to China. We may be sure that she will discharge her promise to the full, though of course she may reasonably ask to be compensated for the cost in men and money which the carrying out of the task has involved. However, that is a matter for the future. In the meantime we can feel cause for satisfaction that Germany has lost her foothold in the East, and, as Britishers, gladly acknowledge the part which our Allies have played in bringing about the result. The first time the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been put into operation it has amply justified its conclusion.

Lord Mayor's Day.

The ninth of November, and no Lord Mayor's Show! The Lord Mayor's procession was instituted, we believe, somewhere about seven hundred years ago, and the only occasions on which it is likely to have been left out of London's programme during the time of Cromwell or perhaps in the Plague year, 1665. Its abandonment this year will, we feel sure, meet with the approbation of all sensible people. In a general way, no loyal Britisher will ever say "To what purpose is this waste?" where expensive public functions are concerned; for we are a ceremonial-loving people, and, by nature, cling obstinately to the fashions and habits of our fathers; and it will be a bad day for the Empire if we ever decide to be and to do otherwise. But the present, as goes without saying, is quite an exceptional case; it is not a time for public rejoicing—yes; and it is not a time when any avoidable outlay of money, that is so badly needed in other directions, would be at all justifiable.

Fox-hunting.

London without the "Lord Mayor's Show" will be queer enough, but the country districts without fox-hunting will be queerer still. The Duke of Beaufort has issued a circular embodying a resolution passed by a meeting of Masters of Hounds to the effect that, in the interest of the national food supply, the country's poultry should be shielded, as much as possible by the keeping down of the number of foxes. A splendid idea, but not easily workable when most of the fox-hunting fraternity are out after bigger game at the front. This difficulty has been solved by at least one M.F.H. who has given instructions to his keepers to shoot the foxes! The marks of exclamation are intended to convey what our grandfathers would have thought of fox-shooting. Even to-day there is many a husky old squire whose hair would stand on end at the suggestion. But needs must where the devil drives; the fox-hunters are off to the war and the foxes are spoiling the henroosts, and there seems no other way out of the difficulty than by powder and shot.

The Colony's Revenue.

During the discussion on the Budget Bill, in the Legislative Council, much was made of the fact that a third of the estimated revenue for the coming year is expected from opium, and, in view of the eventual suppression of the opium traffic, occasion was taken to point out that some other source of income would sooner or later have to be discovered. That, of course, is a point which one can readily see, but we cannot go as far as the member who suggested that it was a sign of weakness to rely on the proceeds from the sale of the drug in making up the year's Budget. What those proceeds will be can very well be gauged by the authorities, and very naturally they are taken into due account in making up the balance-sheet. The time will come when that source of revenue will be exhausted, but that is not yet. When the moment is imminent it will be time enough to look about for other means of raising money; and there are some very obvious means by which fresh revenue may be secured. The Government must be aware of that fact, and we see no need for it to reveal its hand at the moment. In fact, that would be a foolish step to take.

German Losses at Maubeuge.

The Brussels correspondent of *Le Matin* states that the German losses at Maubeuge totalled 40,000. *Le Matin*, in publishing details concerning the siege of Maubeuge, mentions that the wood of Louverges, about six kilometres from the centre of the town, was offered for sale in July, 1911, and was purchased ostensibly for buildings as a locomotive factory. It now transpires that the real purchaser was Frederick Krupp. After a concrete foundation had been prepared, no further progress was made on the foundation until it served as emplacements for German siege guns.

DAY BY DAY.

JOY IS THE HAPPINESS OF LOVE; IT IS LOVE EXULTING; IT IS LOVE AWARE OF ITS OWN FELICITY, AND RESTING IN RICHES WHICH IT HAS NO FEAR OF EXHAUSTING; IT IS LOVE TAKING A VIEW OF ITS TREASURES, AND SURRENDERING ITSELF TO BLISS WITHOUT FOREBODING.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 72; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 61; fine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 4.30 p.m.

Count the Columns.

On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 43 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 8.7-10d.

Winter.

According to the Chinese calendar, Saturday was the Festival of Li-tung, or "Beginning of Winter."

Auction.

To-morrow at 11 a.m. Mr. G. P. Lamert is selling valuable household furniture at 3, Carrarville Villas, Kowloon.

Lecture.

At the City Hall, on Friday evening, at 8.15 p.m., Professor C. H. Robertson is to lecture under the auspices of the Odd Volumes Society on "High and Low Temperatures." The lecture is open to the public.

Bijou Theatre.

The series of pictures illustrating the Balkan War, now being shown at the Bijou Theatre, has attracted large houses; for, although they relate to what has gone by, the detail is quite of the present, and, now that Turkey has ventured into the arena, the localities have an added interest. Other good pictures shown last night were *Pathe's American and International Gazette*, the Mexican Revolution, bridge building by the French Army, and a two-part story of a very engrossing nature depicting some more of the wonderful adventures of Nick Winter, the detective.

FOOTBALL.

Hongkong F. C. v. The Navy.

An interesting game took place on Saturday afternoon between the Hongkong F.C. and the Navy, a hard struggle ending in a goalless draw. The match was watched by quite a fair number of spectators.

The teams drew up to the whistle of Mr. F. W. Eager as follows:—

Hongkong F.C.:—McCubbin; Hamilton and Young; Long, Stalker, and Bond; Larkin, Gao, Wilkie, Goldenberg and Pennell.

The Navy:—Card; Hardin and Pennington; Pink, Martin, and Ashby; Hopper, Nichols, Adams, Campbell and Smith.

From the kick-off the Club's right wing moved first and got well into their opponents' territory before Larkin brought the attempt to an abrupt conclusion with a well-timed stopper. This initial set-back did not daunt the club, who maintained pressure, giving opportunities to Goldenberg and Larkin, both of whom missed favourable openings. The Club were undoubtedly helped in their attack by the knowledge of the sound defence that Hamilton and Young were putting up behind them. The two backs on more than one occasion stopped some very sturdy raids by the sailors. Hopper in particular, at inside right, gave Adams a chance for goal, the latter's header being stopped by McCubbin who, as usual, was quite safe.

During the second half, play continued much the same, though the sailors hustled a little more than in the opening stages of the game and on one or two occasions looked like scoring. Once in particular, when Adams was on top of the goal, McCubbin rushed out in the nick of time and managed to get the sphere well away. Fruitless corners conceded by both sides brought a most enjoyable game to a conclusion.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE TSINGTAU DRAMA ENDS.

Operations on Land and Sea Elsewhere.

The Seventy Days' Madness of Tsingtau has come to an end in the only possible way it could—the garrison has surrendered. With its fall the Far East is no longer in the area of the war operations; and the German Asiatic Squadron now roaming the seas is without a home. Of the ships composing that squadron we know that the bulk are as far away as South American waters, and the elusive Emden alone requires any attention from us in this part of the world. To say that the taking of Tsingtau has all along been a foregone conclusion is to give expression to the obvious; the only wonder is that it should ever have been defended. Now that it has met its fate we can appreciate the humane manner in which the Japanese—and on them fell the bigger part of the task—set about reducing it. When their forces were within striking distance, they gave the defenders every chance to hand over the fortress without loss of life, but when the latter refused to give in there was nothing for it but to bring the argument of shot and shell to bear on the situation.

The Humane Japanese.

Even when it came to that the invading forces appear to have had only one idea in mind, and that the destruction of the forts, so as to render the garrison impotent to hold out. As far as possible they have avoided slaughter and the destruction of the settlement, and up to the last moment they flew over the city scattering a warning notice relative to the preservation of buildings, and confined the dropping of bombs to the enemy's principal defensive lines. Then it was that the defenders realised that all was up, and the hoisting of the white flag speedily followed. Thus the drama ended. No one will blame the Germans for giving in; to have resisted any longer would have been a wicked sacrifice of more lives—and already too many have met an unnecessary death to satisfy the whim of the Kaiser. Now that the fortress has fallen, ships and men are released for other work, and its capitulation thus means a double coup for the Allies.

The Valparaiso Fight.

The week-end has brought us some further details of the naval fight off the Chilean coast, though there are still some gaps of the story to be filled in. On the face of things we have come worse off in the engagement; but we do not yet know the extent, or even the character, of the damage inflicted on the enemy. It is clear that the enemy had a preponderance of strength in vessel—five to our three—and from the statement issued by the Admiralty the Germans appear to have been able to dictate the conditions under which the engagement should be fought. We are told that they avoided action until the light gave them the advantage, but why this should have been when our ships were the speedier is one of the points which have yet to be cleared up. Had the whole of Admiral Craddock's squadron been on the scene the incident would doubtless have worn a different aspect. But for some reason or other the Canopus and Otranto were absentees. The chief point of interest now, apart from the question of the fate of the Monmouth, is whether or not the German squadron is still intact. If it is, it will require a lot of watching.

The Allies' Progress.

The land operations are still panning out in favour of the Allies—in France, Belgium, Poland, Galicia and East Prussia. The Russians are at the moment making the most progress, and as their successes grow in extent the results must tell on the development of the war in other theatres. It is in France and Belgium that the severest fighting is taking place, but a glance down the telegrams reveals the consequences to the enemy in the phrases: "completely repulsed," "defeated," "repulsed," etc. The German Right Wing is still far from happy, as is shown by the announcement that a change of tactics is under consideration. That is a tacit admission of failure. In war, as in football, the composition of a side is not changed unless things are going the wrong way. That is how they are going for Germany at the moment; and that is why she is thinking of trying her luck with "a new team."

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A Remarkable Show of War Pictures.

The enterprising management of the Victoria Theatre have, at a very great expense, succeeded in acquiring the rights of some remarkable war pictures. The first series, "The Outbreak of War," will be shown to-morrow (Tuesday) night for the first time. It is a lengthy film descriptive of the war preparations and mobilisation of the British army, as well as of those of the Belgian, French and Serbian troops. An immense amount of interesting detail is packed into these pictures, including the departures or arrivals of large bodies of soldiers, the various marches of troops through London etc. Field hospitals in working order are shown with Belgian nurses and doctors at work. The picture is on exhibition on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights.

On Friday, in addition to the above, the series "Boys of the Bulldog Breed" will be screened. This gives a detailed representation of the training and "boardship" life of our blue-jackets, together with a host of interesting points, naval and military, as well as some good views of the Hongkong Boy Scout at work. This series will be exhibited on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Another interesting film shortly to be shown at the Victoria is "The Black Band," a highly sensational story of the misdeeds of Italian banditti.

THE D.C.L.I.

Captain R.H. Olivier, Cornwall Light Infantry, has been killed in action. He joined the Cornwallis in 1899, and served in the South African War with credit. Captain M.E. Yeatman, 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers, killed in action, was recently promoted captain. He had been eleven years in the regiment.

The 1st Battalion Cornwall Light Infantry would appear to have been in the thick of the fight for the last three or four weeks, says the *London and China Express*. They were at Mons, where they lost heavily, and since, a private stated, they had been in several terrific engagements. Referring to the battle at Landrecies, he explained they were attacked by an overwhelming force of Germans in the middle of the night. His company were resting in a field after a heavy down-pour, and many of them had fallen asleep in their little bivouacs. They were aroused suddenly by gun reports, and immediately had to open fire.

Sergeant Lambert, of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, said he was fighting at the battle of the Marne, and he was being taken into the hospital after a wound through the elbow. He said that the fighting at the Marne was terrible, and about 600 of the Cornwallis were cut up. Another soldier said he was shot through the left hand, but, he added, evidently with some satisfaction, "I gave him 'five' as something to go on with. I stopped him from taking any further part in the war."

"Petrograd" must not be used.

Paris, Sept. 18, 12.30 p.m.—In a despatch from Odessa, the correspondent of the Havas Agency says the Government Press Bureau at Constantinople has forbidden the use of the word "Petrograd" for St. Petersburg, and orders Turkish newspapers to call the Russian capital St. Petersburg.

That Special Service from Washington has been fairly busy during the week; so has the *Ostasiatische Lloyd*. The former has found out that "General DeWet and Bore (sic) are heading serious revolt in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State," and the latter goes one better, by the statement that "the revolution is steadily spreading."

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

The scene was the Kowloon ferry, the speaker a lady and a gentleman, and the topic of conversation, dancing. "You know the D'Albarts, of course," ventured the male person. "No; I don't think I do," said the lady hesitatingly. "Do they live in Kowloon?"

We get all sorts of useful information from the Volunteer Reserve Officers, the latest being that the 7.45 launch will leave at 7.60. We are waiting to hear now what colour the barracks will be whitewashed.

A German patriot has stated that Shakespeare "will, in course of time, become a German classic." Why not? Surely the nation that can monopolise the Daily ought not to experience much difficulty in making a permanent annexation of a mere dramatist.

Congratulations to the Manila Bulletin. Reuter wired through, last week, to the effect that the Allies had "captured various points d'appui." Our contemporary gravely states that: "We lost few points from Dapuni southward."

War conditions in Hongkong have not denuded Mr. Atkins of his ready wit. On Saturday four Chinese law-breakers occupied a commanding position at the top of Pedder Street—in the stocks. The hair of one of them had been out in ridges, like a badly-mown meadow. We commented on this fact to a Tommy who stood by. "Yus," he observed thoughtfully. "Looks as if 'ead' it out wiv a knife an' fork."

Our foreman compositor must have worked for the *Daily Mail* at some time or other, judging from his love for the obvious. "The Kaiser talks" is his latest headline. But when did Willie ever do anything but talk?

Mention of the *Daily Mail* reminds us that we are awasting with some amount of eagerness, the arrival of the batch of Home papers published immediately after the declaration of war against Turkey. We are dead keen to see how many of them have spoken of Turkey as the sick man of Europe.

The S.S. Manchuria, on her last trip from Fisco, carried a record number of first class cabin passengers—268 in all, of whom 100 were missionaries! How the second class, or garden, passengers must have wished that they too had been put to the missionary line of business in the days of their youth.

From the look of the telegraph ("lower case") T if you don't mind, Mr. Hang On, or whatever your name is) beard on the cricket ground the other day the "last man's" score was a bullseye.

We hear nothing about a Christian Science corps of volunteers for the front. Now is the time, surely, for the washuppers of Mrs. Eddy to get busy and charm a few bullets out of the wounded.

That Special Service from Washington has been fairly busy during the week; so has the *Ostasiatische Lloyd*. The former has found out that "General DeWet and Bore (sic) are heading serious revolt in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State," and the latter goes one better, by the statement that "the revolution is steadily spreading."

A Manila paper is disposed to doubt the report that the German prisoners of war in Kowloon are limited to "two rations daily of bread and water," but does not altogether dispute the statement that a well-known Manila-Hongkong German has been "shot as how they are going for Germany a happy." Do Manila newspapersmen go about asking to have their legs pulled by mischievous British ships' officers?

WAR ITEMS.

Special Constable Commended.
At Lancaster on September 28, Alfred Wood, a draughtsman, was fined \$5 and full costs for carrying a revolver without a licence. Defendant approached the Vale Railway on his cycle, and when challenged he drew a revolver and spoke offensively to a special constable named Robert Threlfall. The Mayor, in complimenting Threlfall, said that if such an incident had occurred elsewhere defendant would probably have been shot dead.

Campaign Against British Manufactures.
An Amsterdam message says the trade journals of Germany are joining in a campaign against England. The organ of the soap manufacturers prints a suggestion that soap factories with British capital should not be allowed to work, and that the names of such factories should be published in all newspapers. Another trade journal, under the heading "Buy only German Goods," urges that no one should have business dealings with "the deadly enemy named England." "The war," it says, "may last for years, but the interval, until peace is concluded and the vanquished are at our feet, must not pass idly."

Kaiser's Son Reported Shot Dead by his Own Men.

Paris, Sept. 30.
The northern newspapers report the death of Prince Adalbert, the German Emperor's third son. "It is declared that Dr. Lypage, King Albert's surgeon, conducted the autopsy with two German doctors, and found that the Prince had been killed by a German bullet, as had been previously proved in the case of several German officers.—Router.

The German War Loans.
The Berlin announcement that the German war loans have met with "splendid success" is not borne out by the figures. The Government sought to raise a minimum sum of \$50,000,000 by the issue of Treasury bills but subscriptions were invited also for an Imperial loan of an unlimited amount. Up to the present it is declared that \$125,000,000 of the Imperial loan and \$50,000,000 of the Treasury bonds have been subscribed. This sum of \$175,000,000 will not go far, and if German investors cannot do better than is indicated by these figures we may expect the question of finance to bulk more largely in the future course of the war than even our experts have expected. The Kaiser's desperate dash towards Paris must have cost far more than this sum in its initial stages.

French Infantry's Feat.
Paris, Oct. 4.
The infantry of the French left are reported to have accomplished a fine feat on Tuesday. They stormed a village on a hill where the German infantry were strongly entrenched with guns. At the first assault the French were repelled by mitrailleuses, firing from concealed positions. Undaunted, they charged again, and half-way up the hill secured comparative shelter. The officers then made the discovery that the mitrailleuses were situated in the tower of the village church and in a mill, and these were then blown to pieces by the French artillery.

The French completed their charge to the top of the hill, and drove out the Germans with heavy loss.
During the fight the Germans captured some French doctors and five ambulances while picking up wounded.

German prisoners declared that the ambulances and doctors were needed for the German wounded, who were without medical aid.

Mohammedan Prayers for the Enemy.
A despatch to the *Evening Standard* from Paris says it is learned that the Vienna papers have received a telegram from Constantinople stating that prayers for the success of the Austro-German armies have been ordered in all the Turkish mosques.

Parsons' Enthusiasm over end of German War.

Sydney, September 28.—The Germans have always treated the natives of New Guinea with a heavy hand, and German severity is not confined solely to Europe. A fortnight ago, it is stated, they

TO-DAY'S
LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

(Continued from page 1.)

At about 7 a.m. the white flag was hoisted at the Astronomical Observatory, and at about 7.30 a.m. at the battery on the sea shore. Hongkong, 8th November, 1914.

The following official report was received at 8 a.m. to-day by Mr. S. Imai, Consul-General for Japan, which was published last evening by the Army Department at Tokyo.

"Sending as a military envoy, the German Army at Tsingtau offered to surrender at 9.20 this morning, as a result of which we both are now (10 o'clock on Saturday afternoon) negotiating at the Moltke barracks about the conditions of surrender."

Earl Roberts Congratulates British and Indian Regiments. Nov. 8, 10.10 p.m.

Earl Roberts has sent telegrams of congratulation to Field Marshal Sir John French and Lieut. General Sir James Willcocks K.C.S.I. on the magnificent bravery of all ranks of the British and Indian regiments. He welcomes the Indians who have come to fight for the cause of liberty and truth, and the upholding of the great Empire.

Majority of Turks Condemn Government's Action. Nov. 8, 10.10 p.m.

Router's correspondent at Sofia states that the great majority of the Turks are condemning the action of the Government. It appears that the Grand Vizier, who thrice threatened to resign, was threatened with court martial by the military party.

The best Turkish opinion views the situation with the utmost alarm.

Enemy's Vigour Decreased; Slowly Pushed Back. Nov. 7, 1.15 a.m.

The Press Bureau states that the vigour of the enemy's attack has decreased, and the process of pushing them back is making slow but steady progress. Our advance has been most marked south of Dixma (east toward) Gheluvell, but misty weather tended to hamper the operations.

The Naval Action. Nov. 7, 2.10 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that it has received trustworthy information regarding the action off the Chilean coast. H.M.S. *Gol Hop*, *Monmouth*, and *Glasgow* came up with the German cruiser *Sohrnhorst* and an action began, which lasted an hour.

Both Squadrons were steaming south in a strong wind and considerable sea. The German Squadron declined action until sunset, when the light gave it an important advantage.

Early in the action the *Good Hope* and the *Monmouth* took fire, but fought until it was nearly dark, when an explosion occurred on the *Good Hope*, which foundered.

The *Monmouth* hauled off at dark, making water badly. She was accompanied by the *Glasgow*, which meanwhile had fought the *Leipzig* and the *Dresden*.

On the enemy approaching the wounded *Monmouth*, the *Glasgow*, which was also under fire from an armoured cruiser, drew off. The enemy then attacked the *Monmouth* again, with what result is not definitely known. The *Glasgow* is not extensively damaged and sustained few casualties.

Neither the *Canopus* nor the *Otranto* were engaged. The action appears to the Admiralty to have been gallantly contested, but in the absence of the *Canopus* the enemy's preponderance was considerable.

It is reported that a warship is ashore on the Chilean coast. This may be the *Monmouth*.

Energetic measures are being taken to rescue the survivors. [The cruiser *Good Hope*, of 14,100 tons displacement, was built in 1902. Her main armament was two 9.2 in. and sixteen 6 in. guns. Her speed is given as 24 knots.

The *Monmouth*, whose displacement is 9,800 tons, was built in 1903. Her main armament was fourteen 6 in. guns, and her speed 23 knots.

The *Glasgow* is a light cruiser of 4,800 tons displacement, and armed with two 6 in. and ten 4 in. guns.

The battleship *Canopus* displaces 12,950 tons, and is armed with four 12-inch guns and twelve 6 in. guns.

The German armoured cruiser *Sohrnhorst*, whose displacement is 11,420 tons, has eight 8.2 in., six 5.9 in., twenty 3.4 in. and fourteen smaller guns.

The *Dresden*, *Nurnberg* and *Leipzig* are third-class cruisers of about 3,500 tons. Their largest guns are 4 in.]

Allies' Further Successes. Nov. 7, 2.20 p.m.

An official communique issued at Paris at 11 p.m. states:—The battle in the North has been as violent as ever. Our offensive continues east and south of Ypres.

Several German attacks in the Arras district and between Arras and the Oise have been repulsed, and we recaptured the village of Soupir, north-east of Vailly-sur-Aisne, this evening.

There have been continued violent but fruitless attacks in Argonne and we carried some of the enemy's trenches on the heights of the Meuse, East of Verdun.

Home Trade. Nov. 7, 3.50 p.m.

The decreases in imports amount to \$20,170,887, and in exports to \$18,020,884. The only increases in imports are in meat and foodstuffs. The decreases in imports of raw cotton and wool amount respectively to \$7,000,000 and \$837,043. The decreases in exports of coal total \$2,198,273, in manufacturers' cotton \$5,284,533 and in woollens \$1,284,656.

murdered two native policemen.

The natives of the islands hitherto under German sway have hailed the capture of Germany's Pacific possessions with unbounded enthusiasm, and they hope that the German flag has been for ever lowered.—Router.

A Hero's Death.

Lady Champion de Crespiigny has received the following letter from Major General E. H. Allenby with reference to the death of her son, Lieutenant Claude Norman Champion de Crespiigny, Queen's Bays:—

Dear Lady de Crespiigny,—I and the whole of the Cavalry Division sympathise with you, and we feel deeply for Norman's loss. But I must tell you that he died a hero's death. The brigade was hotly engaged, and on the Bays fell the brunt of the fighting on September 1. Norman, with a few men, was holding an important tactical point, and he held it till every man was killed or wounded. No man could have done more, few would have done as much. With deepest sympathy, yours sincerely, E. H. ALLENBY.

Sept. 4, 1914.

Lieutenant C. N. Champion de Crespiigny married Rose Gordon, a grand-niece of General Gordon of Khartoum.

How Sir A. Hickman Fell.

A letter received by his family indicates that Lieutenant Sir Alfred Hickman, Bart., 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, who when wounded at Mons was left in the hands of the enemy and has not since been heard of, received injuries while gallantly trying to rescue Sergeant Warlock.

The letter, written by the sergeant, states: "I was wounded in the foot, my horse was killed, I was knocked unconscious at five o'clock on the evening of the 24th [August]. Sir Alfred Hick-

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man came and got me away, and in so doing was wounded in the shoulder.

Soldiers' Wives to Quit.

To make room for the vast number of recruits in training at Woolwich all the families in the married quarters at the barracks have been ordered to find new homes without delay. About 800 women are affected. The War Office authorities are allowing each woman a furnishing allowance of £3, with an extra £2 for one child and £1 for every other child. In addition the separation allowance of wives has been increased from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. per day and for each child from 2d. to 3d. per day.

Flight Lieut. Collett.

Flight-Lieutenant Collett, who is credited with having destroyed the *Dusseldorf* shed, is one of the best of the naval aviators. His first attracted attention by his fine flying on the big biplane bought by the Admiralty from the Deutsche Flugzeug Werke, of Leipzig, last year. Before taking her over, this machine, flown by a German pilot, was stately when at Brooklands, but nothing more. In Lieutenant Collett's hands she came suddenly to life, and was made to perform startling tricks. To see him descend for a thousand feet or so in a closely-wound spiral, with the machine standing vertically on one wing tip, was an education in the handling of big aeroplanes. Early this year he had this machine equipped with a huge petrol tank, in place of the passenger's seat, and started from Plymouth on a non-stop flight to John o' Groats, but was brought down by engine trouble at Grimsby—a flight which was, and is, the British "record" for distance across country, and would satisfy most people as a day's trip. Lieutenant Collett is a Royal Marine Artillery officer.

German Prisoners at Singapore.

It has apparently been decided by Government that the system of paroles for the enemy's subjects resident in Singapore shall cease from to-day says the *Straits Times* of October 24. Intimation was conveyed by the police last night to all German and Austrian males that they must present themselves at the P. and O. Wharf at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the intention being, it is understood, to intern them all on St. John's Island. In the course of next week, however, some or all of the prisoners now in hand are to be confined at Tanglin, where the area of their internment is at present being defined by formidable barbed wire entanglements.

"Show Respect to German Officers!"

In the order issued by Major Diekmann to the commune of Grivegnée, near Liege, occurs the following: "I require that all civilians moving about in my sphere of command, and especially those of Bayne, Hensay, Bois de laux, and Grivegnée, shall show respect to German officers by taking off their hats and bringing their hands to their heads in military salute.

In case of doubt whether an officer is in question any German soldier should be saluted. Any one failing in this, must expect a German soldier to exact respect from him by any method."

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Parade.—Parades for to-morrow Tuesday 10th instant: 8.15 a.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. Bayonet Exercises etc. under Sergt. Major Colley, D.O.L.I. Scouts Company under Company Officers. 5.15 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. Civil Service Co. and Right Section M.G. Co. Bayonet exercises etc. under S. M. Colley, D.O.L.I. Artillery Battery 10 p.m. drill under Section Officers.

Posting.—Lieut. J. D. Danby is posted to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery. Until further orders Capt. A. F. Chubb will be in charge of the Right Section M.G. Co. in addition to his own Company.

Dress.—Mess dress, blue, may in future be worn by officers not on duty, at all evening entertainments.

Detail.—On duty, Group 3. Officers on duty, Capt. Stewart, Lieut. Wright & 2nd Lt. Murphy. Orderly Officer, 2nd Lieut. Murphy. To furnish Guard to-night, Scout Company; to-morrow, Centre Section M.G. Co. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Sergt. Hall; to-morrow, Sergt. Cooper.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Dr. Nansen's Plea for Military Co-operation.

Christiania, Sept. 21.
Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the celebrated Polar explorer, speaking at a meeting here, expressed himself as strongly in favour of compulsory service for Norway and close military co-operation with Sweden as being essential to the maintenance of the independence of the Scandinavian kingdoms and their retention of control over their own destinies.

The Norwegian papers, in articles supporting this view, declare that telegrams lately received in Christiania from various sources, replying unjust criticisms of Norway's attitude, afford a striking proof of the critical position of the Northern countries. Europe must know that if her neutrality or her rights are violated Norway will defend them, and that the same may be said without doubt of Sweden.—Router.

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PUBLIC LECTURE AT THE CITY HALL.

A Lecture, to which all are invited, on "High and Low Temperatures," illustrated by experiments, will be given by Professor C. H. Robertson, at the City Hall, on Friday, the 13th November, 1914, at 5.15 p.m. H. E. FOLLOK, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Odd Volumes Society.

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OFFICES and Godowns Wanted; Central situation preferred; replies, which should give full particulars as to rent, etc., to be sent to Box "C" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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Miyasaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000 {WEDNES., 2nd Dec. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama.....
Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 {TUES., 17th Nov., at noon.
Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500 {TUES., 1st Dec. at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.....
Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000 {FRI., 20th Nov., at noon.
Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 {WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon.

CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.....
Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500 {THURS., 12th Nov.
Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 8,800 {MONDAY, 23rd Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.....
Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 {FRIDAY, 20th Nov., at 5 p.m.

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.....
Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000 {TUES., 10th Nov., at 11 a.m.

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Mishima	16,000 "	11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	3rd June

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Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
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Awa	12,500 "	9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	6th April
Aki	12,500 "	20th April
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SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	12th Nov. at 4 p.m.
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Tjilpanas	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	JAVA	1st half Nov.
Tjilajap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half Nov.	SHANGHAI	2nd half Nov.
Tjilwong	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tjilaroom	JAVA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'saki, Sat., 14th Nov.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	Kobe, Tues., 1st Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Chiyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenharn	14th Nov. 11 a.m.	14th Nov. 11 a.m.
St Albans	28th Nov.	18th Dec.
Eastern	12th Dec.	8th Jan.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 10th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Pasmore	TUES., 17th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Haitan	J. W. Evans	SATUR., 14th Nov. at 3 p.m.
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FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 11th Nov. at 1 p.m.
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Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

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General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Oil Engines in Service.
In a paper read at the Institute of Naval Architects Mr. J. T. Milton gives a record and commentary on the performances of oil-engined vessels. The following is a summarised portion of the paper:—

Romagna.—Built 1910 at Ancona. Engines by Sulzer, Winterthur. After running a little while was withdrawn from service and fitted with additional air compressors. Lost at sea, 1911.

Vulcanus.—Single-screw six-cylinder four-stroke engines of Werkspoor type. Cylinders, 15½ by 23½. No breakdowns of importance; only trouble a burst air receiver. Cylinders have been rebored.

Toller.—Twin-screw. First oil-engined vessel to cross the Atlantic. Built by Swan, Hunter, Skill trading on Canadian Lakes.

Selandia.—Commenced work in 1912. Engined by Burmeister and Wain. Very successful; the only repairs, due to special type of engine, two new pistons and two new cylinder liners requiring replacement owing to defective lubrication, and the exhaust valves have been replaced.

Christian X.—Burmeister and Wain. On third voyage to Baltimore met with heavy weather, and the fuel valves became damaged. Recently the outer water jackets of some of the cylinders cracked, the cause being attributed to sc. is.

Similar vessels built by the same firm are Luccia, Siam, Annam, Pedro, Christopherson, California, Fionia.

Jutlandia.—Sister to Selandia. Engined by Barclay, Curle & Co. No accidents due to engines.

Evestone.—The first two-stroke cycle engine, referred to as Engine of the Carls. type. Began running July, 1912.

Machinery disabled in 1913. It appears that new pistons and cylinder covers were sent out to enable her to complete the voyage. Since then has been in regular commission.

Monte Benito.—Engines two-stroke cycle by Sulzer. Began running 1912. Fitted with new pistons on first voyage, since when has been running regularly.

Rolandseck.—Began running November, 1912. No mishaps worth mentioning.

Junco.—November, 1912. Tank vessel fitted with four-stroke Werkspoor engine. Soon after commissioning had a cylinder renewed. Now running regularly between Singapore and Dutch East Indies. Emanuel Nobel and London, engines similar to those of the Junco, and running with similar success.

Fordonian.—Completed end of 1912. Engines made in Scotland and of similar design to those of Evestone. Trouble experienced with bilge pumps and air compressor. Cylinder covers renewed. Since running with success.

Hagen.—Built by Krupp, of Kiel. Commissioned in May, 1913. Air compressors have given trouble, pistons of main and auxiliary engines cracked.

Wotan.—Has the largest single-shaft oil-engined machinery of any vessel afloat. Six cylinders, 23½ in. by 43½ in. Working on Carls two-stroke cycle and built by the Rustig Co., Hamburg. 2,300 i.h.p. Began running last September. Trouble experienced with compressors and crank pin brasses.

Mention is also made of the France, Arthur, Von Gwynner, Sebastian and Tynemouth, all of which have given satisfaction, except the latter, in which each oil engine drives an electric generator connected to a motor on the screw shaft. In this case the electrical portion of equipment has not answered expectations.

Coffee Crisis in Brazil.
Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 20.—The crisis in the coffee trade has increased owing to the closing of the European market. The Government is contemplating measures for the protection of the trade. There are rumours that Germany is negotiating for the purchase of 3,200,000 sacks of coffee at the current value on the Hamburg market.

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For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN via S'hai	Cheongshing	Tues., 10th Nov. at 10 light
S'PORE, Pang & C'cutta	Fausang	Thurs., 12th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Chunsang	Fri., 13th Nov. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 14th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
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LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	24th Dec.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, STILE	Glenroy	24th Nov.
TACOMA & PLAND	Glenroy	24th Nov.
VIA HONOLULU	Glenroy	24th Nov.

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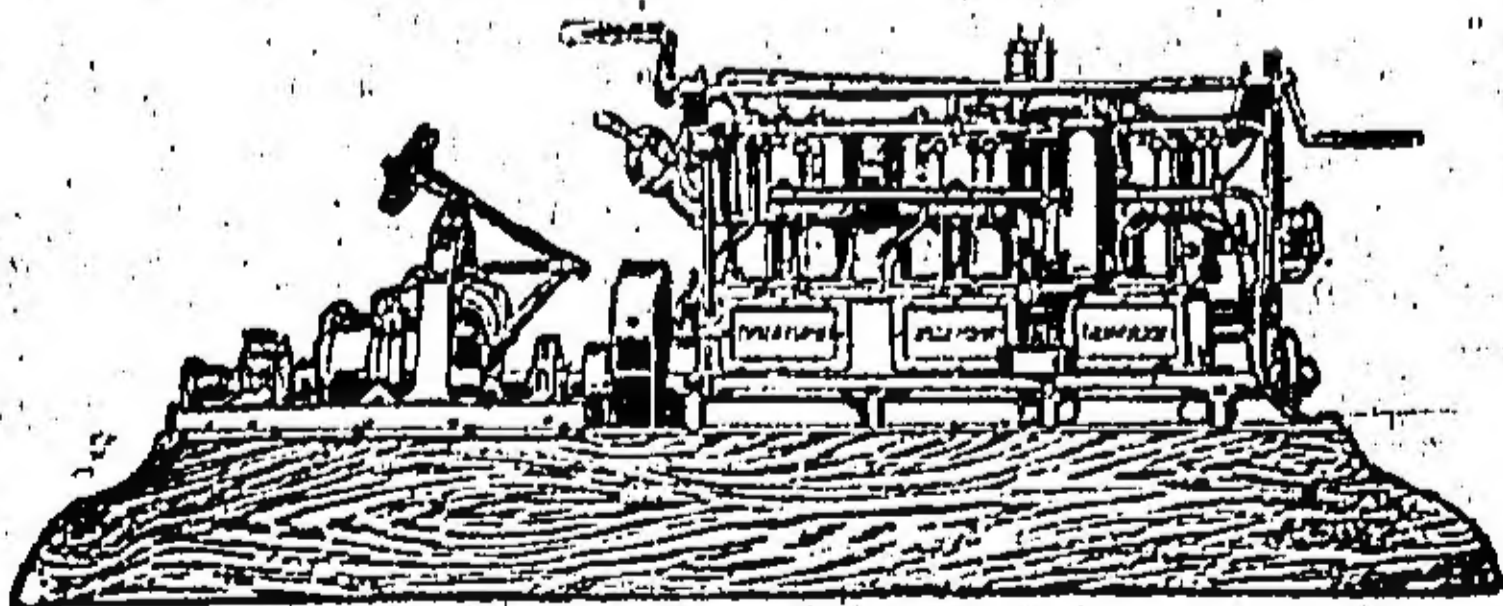
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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-spached.
M'Is, L'don via S'pore etc.	Yasaka M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool	Achilles	B. & S.	20, Nov.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nellore	P. & O.	25, Nov.
London & Hull	Mershire	J. M. Co.	24, Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco & San Pedro &c.	Hazel Dollar	E. D. Co.	10, Nov.
Victoria, B.C., & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Panama M.	O. S. K.	11, Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
Via B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	26, Nov.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	1, Dec.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.
Porto via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	14, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	10, Nov.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	10, Nov.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nakoya	P. & O.	16, Nov.
Vladivostok via Japan	Tambov	R. V. F.	16, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Amazona	M. M.	17, Nov.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	18, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Dajin M.	O. S. K.	19, Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	23, Nov.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Penang & Colombo	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Java	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	O. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	F. half N
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	F. half N.
Japan	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai			

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Agent.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The s.s. KOREA arrived at San F'co
1500 on the 2nd instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the
2nd December.

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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
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THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"

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tersignature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or
remaining on board after 5 p.m. on
7th inst., will be landed at Con-
signees' risk and expense and de-
livery must then be taken from the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
steamer or Godowns, and all goods
remaining undelivered on 13th
instant will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise dam-
aged cargo must be left on board
or in Godown and examination
of same will be held on 13th inst.
at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented
on or before 16th inst. otherwise
they will not be recognised.

**JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.**

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November 1914.

VESSELS IN PORT.

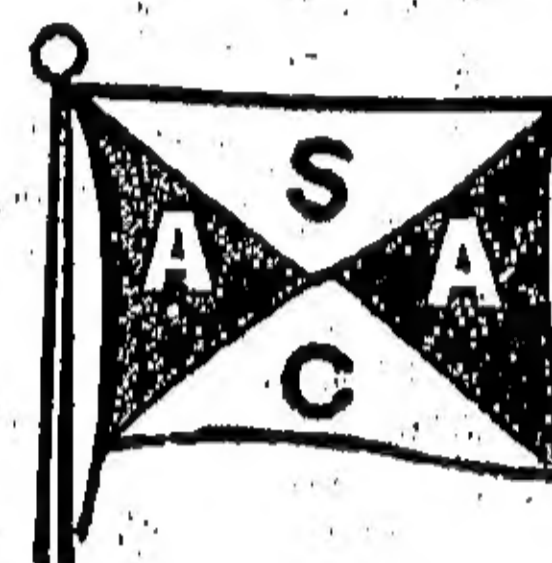
Steamers.

Patella, Br. s.s. 3,501, J. R. Nisbet, 31st ult.—Chintiang, 26th ult., Ballast —A. P. Co.	Chihli, Br. s.s. 1,228, Lloyd, 31st ult.— Bangkok, 24th ult., Rice—B. & S.	Dunerie, Br. s.s. 1,211, O. D. Logie, 2nd inst.—Bangkok, 25th ult., Rice— B. & S.	Atsuta Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,043, M. Yoshika, 2nd inst.—Yokohama, 30th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.	Fukin Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,087, H. Chisaki, 2nd inst.—Moji, 28th ult., Coal— M. B. K.	Wakasa Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,327, K. Itano, 2nd inst.—Moji, 29th ult., Gen.— N. Y. K.	Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, J. Motherell, 3rd inst.—Swatow, 2nd inst., Gen.— B. & S.	Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,323, W. G. G. Leask, 3rd inst.—Munhi, 31st ult., Gen.— J. M. & Co.	Loksang, Br. s.s. 979, D. W. Ritchie, 3rd inst.—Hongkong, 31st ult., Salt— J. M. & Co.	Australian, Br. s.s. 3,543, Cazal, 3rd inst. —Marseilles, Gen.—M. M. Co.	Chingchow, Br. s.s. 2,600, J. Doyle, 4th inst.—Kwangyeon, Cement, stone —S. T. & Co.
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Ningchow, Br. s.s. 5,836, H. L. Allen, 4th inst.—Singapore, 30th ult., Gen.— B. & S.	Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,200, H. S. Malkin, 4th inst.—Java, 28th ult., Sugar— J. M. & Co.	Chihli, Br. s.s. 1,134, R. W. Lloyd, 4th inst.—Swatow, 3rd inst., Ballast —B. & S.	Saint Fillius, Br. s.s. 2,307, John H. Francis, 4th inst.—Shanghai, 31st ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Nankin, Br. s.s. 4,350, G. Manley, 5th inst. —Shanghai, 2nd inst., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	Chonan, Br. s.s. 1,335, W. L. Jones, 6th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd inst., Gen.— B. & S.	Chunsang, Br. s.s. 1,417, C. Matlock, 5th inst.—Sandakan, 30th ult., Gen.— J. M. & Co.	Hikosan Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,302, S. Suzuki, 5th inst.—Miko, 30th ult., Coal— M. B. K.	Chinhua, Br. s.s. 1,353, Finlayson, 6th inst.—Manila, Gen.—B. & S.	Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,119, K. Hattori, 6th inst.—Swatow, 5th inst., Gen.— O. S. N. Co.	Riojun Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,799, Y. Yamaguchi, 7th inst.—Balkpapan, 29th ult., Sugar—D. & Co.	Kwanglee, Chinese s.s. 1,458, J. McArthur, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 3rd inst., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co. & Co.	Atreus, Br. s.s. 2,230, J. N. Williamson, 7th inst.—Singapore, 2nd inst. Gen.—B. & S.
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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271	24'	10' 6"	2' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	294	20' 3"	14'	2' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	160	60'	12'	1' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	170	60'	12'	1' 6"
TAI-KO-KU-SUI					
Common Dock	405	8'	10'	2' 6"
ABERDEEN					
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2nd Dock	430	14'	11'	2'

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1914.

THE "BLUE BIRD."

A CHARMING PLAY.

Hongkong Amateurs Score a Brilliant Success.

It may be said without fear of refutation that Hongkong amateurs have never essayed a more ambitious piece of work than the production of Maurice Maeterlinck's beautiful fairy play, "The Blue Bird." And it can be said, with an equal regard for fact, that never has a more brilliant success been achieved. The poet's difficulties of the undertaking—the allegorical character of the play, the fact that the two chief roles have to be assumed by children, and last, but by no means least, the unorthodox scenic effects, which have to be produced—might well be regarded by most amateur dramatic clubs as insurmountable. But Hongkong was not to be discouraged by these factors. Having at its head a leader whose enthusiasm for artistic productions is only exceeded by his organising abilities and his unbounded capacity for hard work—we refer to Mr. Walter Siegler—the local A. D. C. settled down to the task some months ago, and the reward for its painstaking labours was forthcoming on Saturday night, when, at the Theatre Royal, a house packed from floor to ceiling acclaimed the production as one of the most brilliant successes ever presented to a Hongkong audience. At the close of the performance there was a remarkable demonstration of the appreciation at the success of the venture. Round after round of applause followed the final fall of the curtain, and in response to the persistent calls of the audience Mr. Siegler appeared before the footlights. He received a stirring welcome, and in a few brief words expressed his thanks for the warm reception given to the play, the production of which, he added, would have been impossible but for the manner in which he had been supported by his co-workers, and especially Mrs. Somerville Dobie and Mr. F. Griessel, who had put in months of very hard work. He asked that they be allowed to share with him the honour of the curtain-call, and their appearance was the signal for a further prolonged demonstration of approbation.

The performance on Saturday—the first of three—was marked by the occasion being a special gala night. It was attended by His Excellency the Governor, Lady May and party, and numerous naval and military officers and leading residents of the Colony. The blending of the brilliant uniforms and smart dresses, combined with the exceedingly tasteful decoration of the theatre, carried out in blue drapings and pretty festoons of greenery, produced a most striking picture. The performances being in aid of the Prince of Wales Fund, appropriately prominent positions were given to two large paintings—one of His Royal Highness and the other of Their Majesties the King and Queen, which had been specially done for the occasion.

Much of the success of the play hangs, of course, on its effective staging, and of this it can certainly be said that the scenery is gorgeous and most delicately artistic. The dresses, too, are a triumph of beauty in design and colour, and some of the incidental dances—notably those of the Mist Maidens and the Will-O'-the-Wisps and Glowworms—are beautifully done.

To give a complete idea of the scenery, which will have to be seen to be appreciated, would take more space than can be devoted to so interesting a subject, but it is worthy of note that the first amateur production of the "Blue Bird" has been

amateur throughout, from the designing of the scenery to the making of the dresses. To say on what lines the setting of the piece follows would be more than difficult, but by means of a mixture of realism and the fantastic, a new atmosphere, or at least one entirely novel to the Hongkong playgoer, has been effected. For instance, the first scene, with the children sleeping in their beds and the arrival of the fairy who sets them off on their mission, is real; it contains no flights of fancy as far as the setting is concerned, but presents the simple interior of a cottage with all the little touches that make home. But from that scene onwards there is a change. The Fairy's palace contains unusual architecture and presents an oriental vista on which a huge fairy moon shines. The Land of Memory is a pleasant cottage scene coming up through a mist until memory has brought back details long forgotten to the eyes of the little mortals who search for the "Blue Bird." The Land of the Unborn Souls is immense. One of the children's mentors tells them that there are thirty-thousand souls like the one they wait, all filled with children waiting to be born, and it is not a idle boast that an idea of immensity has been obtained. In fact this is one of the most striking pictures of the piece. But it is the Land of Night that perhaps most charms the spectator. Huge marble columns towering away into space, glittering bronze doors which open and show a bright land beyond, and over all a dark mysterious "blue," go to form a setting most appropriate to the words and a fitting palace in which all Elfin's odds and ends are stored. Then the cemetery is searched—a cemetery lit by the cold light of a moon which throws huge black shadows among tall cypress trees and on tombstones, which lean to and fro, and over the many mounds which they top. No wonder the children are frightened as they proceed with their search, until flower-spraying up and the awe-inspiring gives way to the pleasant as the children learn that there are no dead. They certainly have to pass through a deal of wonderful scenery before they realise their failure to find the bird for which they seek.

There is a great difference between the scenery of this year's performance and that of last year. The oft-repeated conventionalities that seem inseparable from a rigid severity has given way to a leaning towards the fantastic, the boldness of concrete mass to the intangible impression of great spaces. There can be no doubt that as far as Hongkong is concerned the attempt has succeeded, and it has the merit of being artistically venturesome.

The scenery has been designed and executed by Messrs. F. Griessel and W. Siegler, with the exception of Act II scene I which has been carried out by Mr. R. T. Peyton Griffin. The costumes have been designed and supervised by Mrs. J. Somerville Dobie. Stage accessories and furnishings are by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. The ballets and dances were invented and arranged by Mrs. J. Somerville Dobie, and the blue birds have been specially trained by Mr. F. M. Gutierrez. The theatre decorations were the work of Mrs. Stedman and Mrs. Baker Brown, while the Royal portraits were painted by Ye Cheong.

Much could be written of the merits of the cast, each and every one of whom did his or her part almost to perfection. If special mention be made of the two little children who took the roles of Tyltyl and Mytyl—who, in the play, stand for humanity—it is because, as we have already remarked, the whole success of the piece lies in their hands. Hongkong has probably never seen better child-actors than Miss Agnes Bishop (Mytyl) and Master Ber-

nerl Caldwell (Tyltyl). They went through their parts from beginning to end with most charming and engaging simplicity and unaffectedness, and in gestures no less than in spoken word they did their work as to the manner born. No praise too high can be bestowed on them. Of the other characters there is something good which might be said of all, but especially would we single out, among those who represented the Souls of Elements, Things and Animals, one or two performers who did especially well. Here must be devoted a word to Light (Mrs. Cromie) and Night (Miss A. Macdonald), who played their parts with grace and dignity; Fire (Miss Dorothy Filkins) and Water (Mrs. John Robertson), whose constant antagonism were remarkably depicted; and Dug (Lieut. Commander F. A. M. Cromie) and Cat (Mr. B. H. Bonham Carter), which are really wonderful representations. Lieut. Commander Cromie's Dug is a weirdly life-like. Though in a relatively minor part, Mrs. J. Somerville Dobie, as Mummy Tyl, plays with great success, especially in the last act; while Mrs. M. W. Bishop hits off the Fairy Berylante to a nicety. The other characters are:—Daddy Tyl, Mr. F. Griessel; Brand, Mr. M. Stafford Northcote; Milk, Miss Main; Sugar, Mr. H. S. Motley; Gaffer Tyl, Mr. H. W. Birt; Granny Tyl, Mrs. H. W. Bird; Neighbour, Mrs. M. W. Bishop; Neighbour, Berlingot's Little Daughter, Miss Annie Miller; By-Lover, Miss S. Silas; Girl-Lover, Miss Amy Hamilton; Cold in the Head, Master Stanley Garrod.

The minor characters are as follows:—

Children in the Land of Memory.—Stanley Garrod, Walter Blair and Frank Kendall.

Blue Children in the Kingdom of the Future: Principals—Annie Miller, Gladys Brock, Dolly Haynes, Gladys Woolley, Mabel Musso, Lily Haynes, Willie Chapman, Dorothy Razavet, Evie Woolley. Others—Violet Pardon, Christine Angus, Agnes Marshall, Nellie Purden, Dorothy Hurl, Ivy Kendall, Marjorie Garrod, Mabel Wright, Margaret Kent, Marie Sousa, Phyllis d'Almeida e Castro, Jack Woolley, Geoffrey Bridger, Mabel Masro, Dorothy Mayes, Florrie Hamilton, Audrey Stevens, Mabel Silas, Hilda Hatcher, Walter Blair, Frank Kendall, Kess Lukmanoff, Stanley Garrod, Edith Stanyer, Queenie Stanyer, Bertha Tarrant, Mary Hyde, Mary McCubbin.

Hunts.—Millie Hamilton, Amy Hamilton, Gladys Holmes, Catherine Leonard, Jessie Jack, Laura Jack, Winifred Morgan, Dorothy Squair, Phyllis d'Almeida e Castro, Lili Kennedy, Nellie Vanstone, Dorothy Razavet. Leaves.—Annie Miller, Ivy Kendall, Eva Woolley, Frank Kendall, Walter Blair, Stanley Garrod, Geoffrey Bridger, William Chapman.

Rags.—Sophie Silas, Gladys Woolley, Mary McCubbin, Marie Sousa.

Mistmaidens.—Dorothy Filkins, Winifred Morgan, Amy Hamilton, Dorothy Squair.

Suns.—Dorothy Filkins, Winifred Morgan, Amy Hamilton, Dorothy Squair.

Perfumes of the Night.—Marie Sousa, Phyllis d'Almeida e Castro.

Cowslips.—Katie Leonard, Dolly Razavet.

Will-o'-the-Wisps and Glowworms.—Ivy Kendall, Evie Woolley, Mabel Silas, Mary Hyde, Lilla Hatch, Annie Miller.

Dewdrop.—Dorothy Squair.

Ghost.—Millie Hamilton, Jessie Jack, Gladys Holmes, Nellie Vanstone, Mary McCubbin.

The music, which is delightfully entrancing, was supplied by an orchestra composed of the following:—Violins: Miss V. Crees, Mr. C. P. Xavier, Mr. E. C. Lopes, Miss R. Judah, Mr. A. O. Flaxton, Mr. J. M. Rozario, Mr. H. F. Hickman, Mr. E. M. Silas.

GERMAN BIG GUNS.

Twenty-six Tractors Used in Hauling Them.

Ostend, Sept. 22.

A detailed account of the movement of two big German 42-in. (10.6-in.) siege guns northwards towards Brussels has reached me from a gentleman who has been travelling on the same road with them. For their hauling the two guns need no fewer than 26 traction engines. Each gun is in four pieces and each piece is drawn by three traction engines; the spare engines going on ahead to be used as helpers up hills. The engines appear to be in the nature of steam rollers, and it may be a compliment to British engineering that, of the 26 seen, all but two bore the nameplate of an English firm.

Some of the men in charge of the engines told my informant that they had come from Manteuge, by way of Mauge and Nivelles, and were going to Brussels. This is in accord with what one would conjecture. When last seen (for my informant was in their company on two separate days) on September 21, they were just outside to the north of the village of Waterloo; and if the spirits of any of the dead still haunt the battlefield one can imagine them marvelling at the newest and most terrible of the engines of war as they dragged by. It is important to note that the guns were just above Waterloo; they had passed by a mile or two the junction with the only feasible road which passes to the east of Brussels, towards Malines. I am assured that above that point there is no negotiable road in that direction. The guns are headed for Brussels and thence they can only advance towards Antwerp by the road, trending slightly west of north, which runs by Meeuse towards Puers.

The guns are in charge of a party of 400 German infantry. An interesting detail is that as they come along they are commandeering every available barrel—oil barrels, flour barrels, any kind of barrel. Brussels, I understand, is also being ransacked for barrels. A little above Puers begins the flooded belt, which will have to be crossed if any advance is made towards Antwerp. One is tempted to suppose that the barrels are in some way for use in negotiating the wet land, whether by filling them with cement or otherwise. There is, I believe, no bridge between that over the Rupel at Boom and that over the Scheldt at Tamise, which latter I crossed a few days ago. But the junction of the Rupel and the Scheldt may be near enough to Antwerp for the big guns to reach the city without having to force a crossing.—Times Correspondent.

Viola: Mr. J. G. Ozorio; Celio: Mr. P. A. Rozario; Baso: Mr. P. N. Sequeira; Oboe: Mr. W. G. Anderson; Flutes: Mr. J. D. Oamund and Mr. O. D. Silas; Clarinet: Mr. F. Rozario; Cornet: Mr. A. J. Rodriguez; Trombone: Mr. T. Costa; Horn: Mr. P. Rodriguez; At the Piano: Mrs. J. R. Suiter; Musical Director: Mr. F. Gonzalez. The only vocal solo was the Nightingale's Song, sung with much charm and sweetness by Mrs. John Robertson. Characters from the Cathedral choir, by arrangement with Mr. J. W. White, rendered the "Mithras" Song at the end of the third act.

The whole performance was produced by Mr. W. Siegler, who had the help of the following: Stage Assistants: Misses Hazeland and Rowe, and Mrs. Blair; Prompter: Mr. W. Stanley; Property Master: Mr. Raymond; Electrician: Mr. W. A. Cornell.

CRICKET.

Kowloon & C. v. Craigengower.

Kowloon entertained Craigengower on Saturday and were beaten by a substantial margin, only seven of the visiting side being accounted for when the Kowloon total was reached. Carvalho did good work with the ball, taking five wickets for 47 runs. Scores:—

Kowloon.	
A. A. Claxton, c Jex, b Carvalho	18
Lieut. Gray, b Taylor	0
Lieut. Munro, b Carvalho	8
H. S. Rouse, run out	18
Dr. Forsyth, c E. Briggs, b Carvalho	5
J. de Rome, c Kharas, b J. Braga	21
W. Weaver, c E. Briggs, b Taylor	0
F. Sutton, c Jex, b J. Braga	18
E. B. Reed, b Carvalho	10
C. W. Jeffries, not out	1
W. Kay did not bat	0
Extras	6
Total	112

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Taylor, H. H.	15 1 38 2
Carvalho, R. A.	17 1 47 5
Carvalho, J. V.	4 1 14 2
Pestonji, R.	2 1 10 0

Craigengower.	
E. L. Braga, c Kay, b de Rome	42
R. Baai, b Reed	0
H. H. Taylor, b Reed	7
W. H. Vivesh, b de Rome	7
R. A. Carvalho, c and b de Rome	2
J. V. Braga, not out	31
L. A. Rose, b Reed	14
R. Pestonji, c Reed, b de Rome	6
J. D. Norris, not out	5
D. K. Kharas, did not bat	0
S. Jex, did not bat	0
Extras	1
Total (7 wks), 115	

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Reed, E. B.	15 1 50 3
Kay, W.	5 1 14 0
Weaver, W. L.	3 1 16 0
de Rome, J.	7 1 33 4

Police v. Civil Service.
The Police met the Civil Service on Saturday and had no difficulty in securing an easy victory. This was mainly due to the fine bowling of Kelly, who captured six wickets for 25 runs, and the sound batting of Booker, who knocked up a half century before being disposed of. Scores:—

Civil Service.	
F. A. Biden, not out	28
A. E. Wood, lbw, b Kelly	14
A. R. Sutherland, c Alexander, b Kelly	2
R. C. Barlow, st. Pitt, b Kelly	2
E. W. Hamilton, c Pitt, b Kelly	5
C. J. Tacchi, c Alexander, b Booker	6
Booker	6
W. Trueman, c Reid, b Booker	1
A. Jenkyns, c and b King	4
M. H. Abbas, c Booker, b Alexander	4
W. Hill, b Kelly	1
A. R. Abbit, c Reid, b Kelly	1
Extras	11
Total	69

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Kelly	11 1 25 6
Alexander	4 1 16 1
Booker	4 1 5 2
King	3 1 8 1
Edwards	1 1 4 0

Police.	
Edwards, b Hamilton	0
Alexander, b Wood	14
Booker, b Hamilton	50
Allochurich, c Abbas, b Hamilton	1
Pitt, not out	18
Reynolds, run out	2
Reid, c Hill, b Hamilton	35
Extras	6
Total	124

King, Kelly, Clarke and Taylor did not bat.

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Hamilton	10 1 31 4
Hill	3 1 18 1
Wood	5 1 43 1
Sutherland	3 1 18 1
Abbas	5 1 7 0

WAR POINTERS.

Bandaman Rice, the boxer, has re-enlisted in the Lancashire Fusiliers, his old regiment.

Lord Gerard's seat at Garswood, near Wigan, has been accepted by the War Office as a hospital.

Mr. J. L. O. Jenkins, the amateur golf champion, has enlisted as private in the Cameron Highlanders.

Mr. Sidney Pickles, the sixman, has joined the Royal Naval Flying Corps at Calshot as a sub-lieutenant.

Constable O'Moore, of the Wandsworth Police and the heavy-weight champion boxer of the Metropolitan Force, has enlisted.

"English plums require practically no sugar; German plums require a lot." Advertisement in a London fruiterer's shop window.

Only 20,000 tons of British shipping out of 20,000,000 tons have been captured by the Germans, stated Mr. Lloyd George in the Commons.

An Austrian widow, Emma Whart, charged at Marylebone with not registering, was said to have six sons fighting with the German Army.

Boy Scouts in Lincolnshire are acting as night patrols for the protection of stacks of new wheat, which, it is feared, may be fired by incendiaries.

At Newcastle six brothers enlisted, and a father and son who had enlisted, each unknown to the other, found themselves by chance in the same company.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel O. A. G. Fitz-Gerald, 18th King George's Own Lancers (Indian Army), has been appointed personal military secretary to Lord Kitchener.

The rose-growers of Leicester presented the Mayor with 40,000 roses, which were sold by a large number of women for the Prince of Wales's Fund, £254 being realised.

Mr. Claude Grahame-White, the airman, has been appointed to Pembroke as an additional temporary flight commander for special service, the appointment to date from August 10.

Pensioners rejoicing the colours will draw pension money earned, says Lord Kitchener in reply to a question as to whether the men's Army pay would be additional to their pensions.

The St. John's Wood Arts Club has sent to the troops on active service a £25 case, containing 10,000 cigarettes, 480 oz. packets of tobacco, 200 briar pipes, and 200 packets of cigarette papers.

Percy Woodland, the famous cross-country jockey, has joined one of the mounted regiments on active service.

The result of a census of Paris gives the present population as 1,807,044, being only two-thirds of the population in normal times. The number of women is nearly double the number of men.

The whole of the buildings on Ascot Racecourse, with the exception of the 5a stand, which is fitted up as a military hospital, are to be utilised as quarters for wives and children of soldiers on active service. This provision is being made so as to leave the barracks accommodation open for the new army.

Mr. Churchill on September 21 inspected a new and extremely mobile type of machine gun on the Horse Guards Parade. The gun is mounted on the side of the car of a motor cycle, the operator sitting behind it. Steel armour plates are fitted to protect the gun and operator from hostile fire.

In reference to the repeated reports of the demise of the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at The Hague announces that his Majesty on September 19 visited the hospital for the wounded

THE GLASS-CUTTERS.

Caught in the Act and Punished.

A watchman, on Saturday, saw two men busily engaged in cutting panes of glass from windows in a portion of the premises of Sincera Co. at present not being used. They were captured, on a report being made to the police, and it was then found that one of the men was an old deportee from from Singapore, from which place he had been banished for highway robbery.

For the larceny of the glass they were each sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks, while the man who was charged with returning from banishment was sent to prison on that charge for six months.

STOLEN WAR NOTE.

Small Boy Ordered the Birch.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Ng Chai, a small boy, was charged with larceny, on two counts—one with stealing a \$10 note from Mrs. Arnold, 86, Bonham Road, and also with stealing a ten shilling war note from Mr. Bertram Tanner, of Queen's College.

Mr. Tanner said he had a ten shilling war note. The last time he saw it was on October 14, and a week afterwards he found that it was missing from an unlocked box in his room.

An accountant in a compressor's shop in Jubilee Street, said that the defendant came to his shop with the note on October 20. He showed it to witness but did not give it to him.

On the second count, the defendant was ordered to receive eight strokes in goal. The other charge was not proceeded with.

Voyage Report.

The s.s. Anhui, which arrived in port on Saturday, reports a northerly gale from the Yangtze to Ocksen, and from thence to Hongkong strong monsoon.

At Fresco Fete.

The fresco fete in connection with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which was to have taken place in the compound of the Catholic Cathedral had to be postponed on account of bad weather. We understand that it is the intention of the committee to hold it next Sunday night.

Stolen Cargo.

Two boatwomen and two foks were charged with the larceny of two tons of pig iron and five sacks of bone meal, cargo ex s.s. Sui Sang, at the Police Court, this morning, and two marine store dealers were charged with charged with receiving the same. Inspector Gerard—prosecuted, and Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, defended. A remand until Thursday was ordered.

which has been fitted up in the Imperial Palace.

The War Library, Surrey House, Marble Arch, are unable to receive any more parcels of books or magazines. The response has been so generous that the managers have more than enough for all purposes.

The well-known Russian horsewoman, Madame Cudacheva, who has accomplished record rides across Asia and Europe, has been accepted for service at the front.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TO-MORROW,
the 10th November, 1914, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 3 Carnarvon Villas, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Household Furniture.
(Full particulars from catalogue).
On view from Monday, the 9th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

AUCTIONS.

By order of the Mortgagees.
Mr. Geo. P. Lamert has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

on **THURSDAY,**
the 12th day of November, 1914
at 3 p.m. at his sales room Dudley Street Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All those pieces of parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section A of Marine Lot No. 118 and The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 118 together with the messuages thereon respectively known as Nos. 54 and 55 Praya East and Nos. 52 and 53 Praya East. Term 999 years. Annual Crown rent \$18.32 and \$51.32 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Printers' Buildings, Ice House Street, Hong Kong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAILING YACHT "CWEEN"—(Hayward-Hays Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah King's Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

s.s. "MANCHURIA"
The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignees' risk.

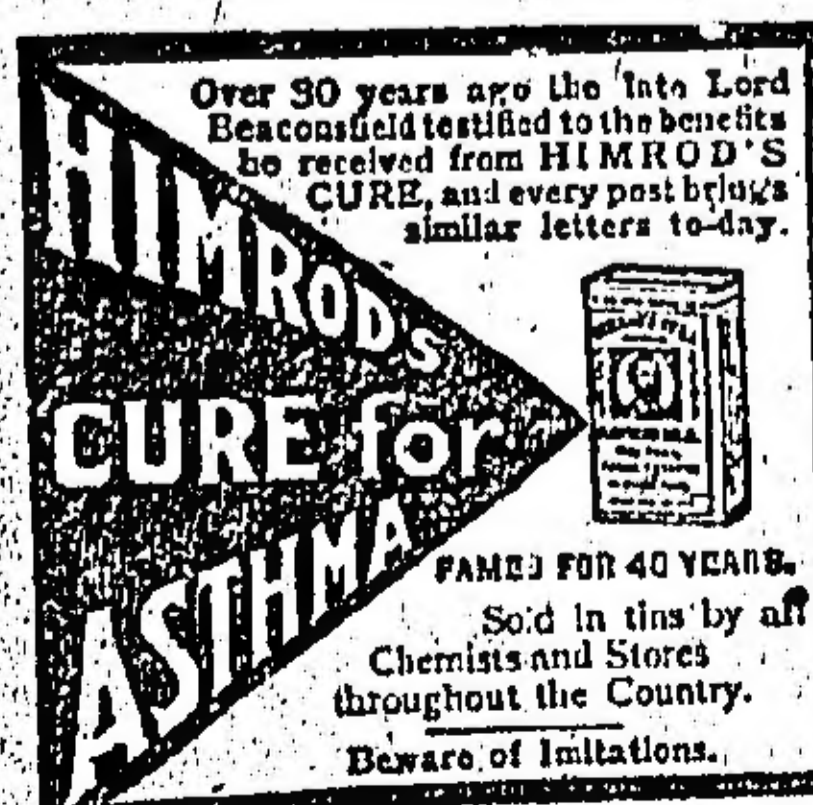
Cargo remaining undelivered Friday October 30th, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Monday, November 2nd, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point September 31st, 1914 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note, or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignee and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before Nov. 27th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.



Don't forget after the Show upper, and Light Refreshments at ALEXANDRA CAFE Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

A. D. C.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE BLUE BIRD."

Second Performance Tuesday, November 10th.

Third Performance Saturday, November 14th.

A FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS

By MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.

General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore

R. N. Anstruther, C.M.G., R.N.

in aid of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

100 PERFORMERS, 50 CHILDREN,

50 TRAINED BIRDS.

A SPECIAL CORPS DE BALLET OF 25.

ORCHESTRA OF 25 UNDER PROFESSOR GONZALES.

PRICES AS USUAL

PIT (reserved) at \$2.00

Commencing each evening at 9.15 sharp.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 10th November.

THE GREAT WAR PICTURE

in 3 parts—3,000 feet long.

SEE POSTERS.

Also New Interesting Pictures never Screened before.

DOUGLAS AND BARRY
CHARACTER IMPERSONATORS.

FRIDAY, 13th November.

BOYS OF THE BULL DOG BREED.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday, 7th November.

The great thrilling detective drama

"NICK WINTER & THE MYSTERIOUS BANK"

In 2 parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

"THE BALKAN WAR PICTURE"

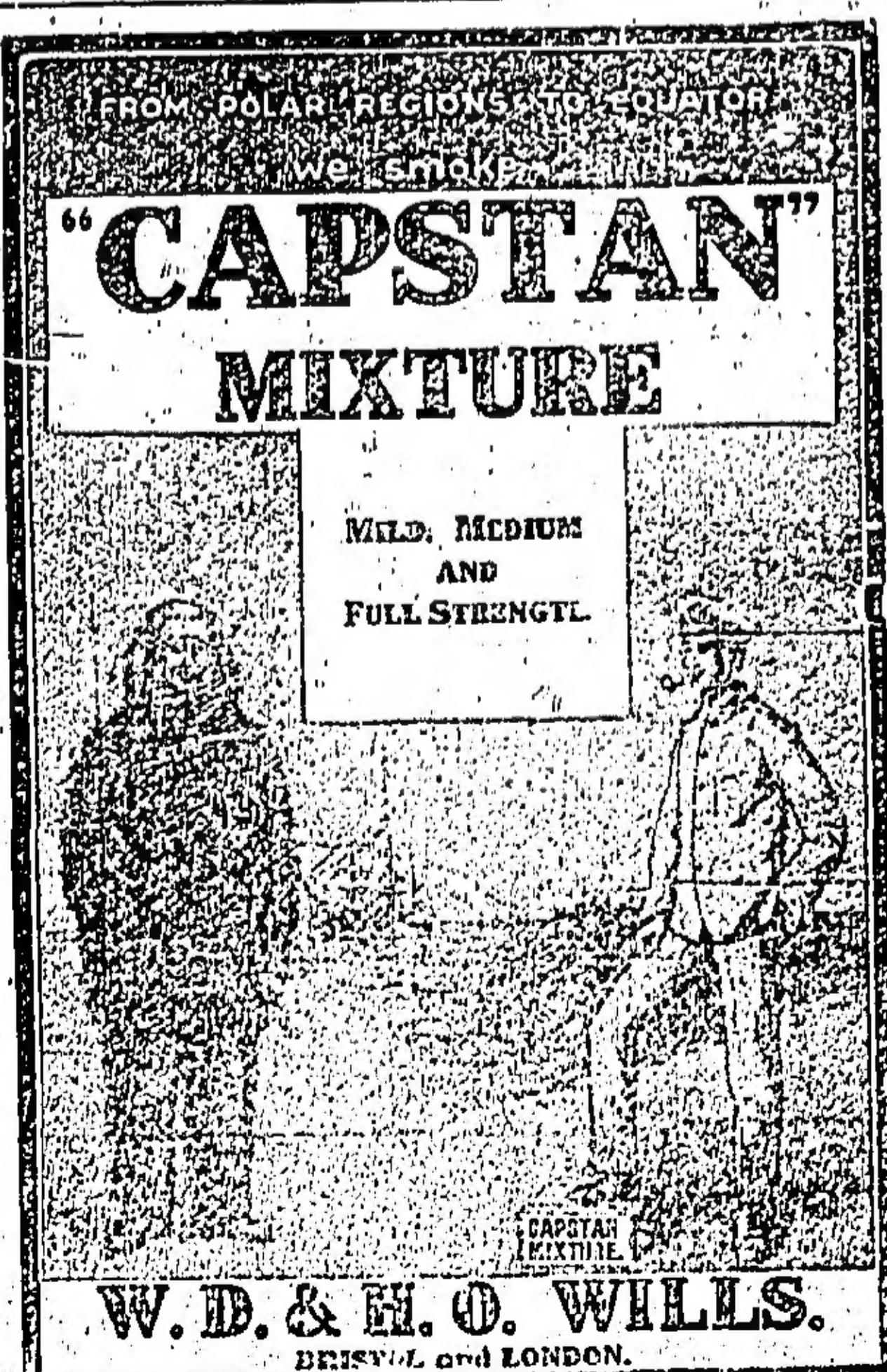
"ADRIANOPOLE"—Length 1,500 Feet.

"PATHE'S INTERNATIONAL GAZETTE"

Showing the World's Latest News.

SEE HAND BILLS.

NOTICES.



FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, October 30, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast,—Shiu	"	21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	"	19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	"	16
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	22
" do,—Sirloin,—Ngau Lau	"	33
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	"	26
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set	12
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each	50
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sam	"	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	"	22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	"	each 12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	"	12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	"	30
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	"	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau Tsai-lau-keuk	set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	"	lb. 26
" Leg,—Yeung Pei	"	26
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	"	24
" Saddle	"	27
Pigs Chittlings,—Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains,—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	"	lb. 14
" Fry,—Chu Chap	"	18
" Head,—Chu Tau	"	13
" Heart,—Chu Sam	"	each 12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	"	lb. 30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	"	26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	"	30
" Leg,—Chu Pei	"	30
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	"	each 8
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	"	lb. 27
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	"	22
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	"	27
" Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
" Lard,—Chu Yau	"	22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks,—Ap	"	24
Doves,—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese,—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	30
" Hoibow,—Hoi How Pak Kap,	"	25
Snipe,—Sha Tsui	"	each 23
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	"	lb. 65
" Hen, " " Na	"	45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream,—Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp,—Li Yu	"	22
Catfish,—Chik Yu	"	15
Codfish,—Man Yu	"	18
Crabs,—Hai	"	24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	"	18
Deb,—Sha Mang Yu	"	14
Dece,—Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	"	12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sai Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa,—Shet Pan	"	45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings,—Teo Pak	"	23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	28
Labrus,—Wong Pa Yu	"	20
Loach,—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobster,—Lung Ha	"	30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet,—Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	"	24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch,—Tau Lo	"	24
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	"	18
Pinfish,—Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	"	40
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	"	12
Rook Fish,—Shet K'u Kung	"	18
Roach,—Chan Yu	"	12
Salmon,—Ma Yu	"	35
Shark,—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate,—Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps,—Ha	"	24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	"	32
Sole,—Tat Sha Yu	"	32
Tench,—Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	"	64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Ohefoo)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	"	18
" Small,—Hoi Tong	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Hong Chiu	lb.	18
" (brides), Macao,—San Hong Chiu	"	3

肉食

Chicken	lb.	30
Capons	"	30
Ducks	"	24
Doves	"	18
Eggs	per doz	24
Fowls	lb.	34
Geese	"	24
Pigeons	each	30
Snipe	each	23
Turkeys	lb.	65
Hen	"	45

生口

Chicken	lb.	30
Capons	"	30
Ducks	"	24
Doves	"	18
Eggs	per doz	24
Fowls	lb.	34
Geese	"	24
Pigeons	each	30
Snipe	each	23
Turkeys	lb.	65
Hen	"	45

海鮮

Barbel	lb.	18
Bream	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish	"	17
Carp	"	22
Catfish	"	15
Codfish	"	18
Crabs	"	24
Cuttle Fish	"	18
Deb	"	14
Dece	"	15
Dog Fish	"	12
Eels	"	13
Fresh water	"	20
Eels	"	32
Frogs	"	33
Garoupa	"	45
Gudgeon	"	18
Herrings	"	23
Halibut	"	28
Labrus	"	20
Loach	"	26
Lobster	"	30
Mackerel	"	20
Monk Fish	"	32
Mullet	"	20
Oysters	"	24
Parrot Fish	"	12
Perch	"	24
Pike	"	18
Pinfish	"	14
Pomfret	"	28
Pomfret	"	32
Prawns	"	40
Ray	"	12
Rook Fish	"	18
Roach	"	12
Salmon	"	35
Shark	"	8
Skate	"	10
Shrimps	"	24
Snapper	"	32
Sole	"	32
Tench	"	20
Turbot	"	20
Turtles	"	64

菓子

Almonds	lb.	35
Apples	"	18
Bananas	lb.	18
Brides	"	3

Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut	"	10
Carambola,—Yeung To	"	12
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	each	12
Grapes,—Po Tai Tsz	lb.	30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	"	6
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	"	10
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30
" Fresh	"	10
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	5
" Sweet	"	10
Pears, (American), K'u San Shoot Lay	"	10
" (Canton), Cooking,—Sha Li	"	10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	"	10
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tsz	"	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	each	10
" 2nd	"	10
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	lb.	3
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	"	15
Pumelo, Siam,—Ohim Lo Yau	each	15
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwai	"	15
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb.	15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	"	15
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	10

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	"	10
Chenks	"	10
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moon Pin Tau	"	10
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	"	10
" Sprout,—Ah Choi	"	10
" Long,—Tau Kok	"	10
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash,—Fa Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuen Kwa	"	8
" Red,—Hung Ko	"	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	"	10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shan	lb.	8
Carrots,—Kam Shun	"	12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	"	12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	"	30
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	"	18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	"	12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	"	8
" old,—Lo Keung	"	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	"	15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	"	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	"	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	10
Okraes	lb.	12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green,—Shang Chong	"	6
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	6
Parsley,—Kun Tsoi	"	10
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb.	10
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan tau	"	3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	"	3
" Japan,—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	"	3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	"	3
" Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	"	3
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	12
Sage,—Tse So	"	10
Shallots,—Kon Chong Tau	"	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	"	10
Tomatoes,—Kai Ke	"	8
Taro,—Wu Tau	"	6
Turnips, Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	5
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	"	4
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit	"	4
" (American)—K' an Chiu	"	15
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	"	15
Lily root,—Lin Nga	"	6
Yams,—Ta Shu	"	6
" English,—Yeung Kan Choi	"	10

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

3. Maximum retail prices.			
1. Flour:—			
(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	...	...	\$4.50
per lb.,	...	...	.10
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	...	...	4.00
per lb.,	...	...	.08
(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	...	...	3.50
per lb.,	...	...	.07
2. Tinned Milk:—			
(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	...	...	.30
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	...	...	.25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	...	...	.25
(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	...	...	.35
(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	...	...	.38
(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	...	...	.20
3. Sugar:—			
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	...	...	1.00
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	...	...	.12
Granulated, per lb.,	...	...	.12
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	...	...	.11
No. 2	..	..	.10

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against	Britain.
"	Russia.
"	France.
"	Belgium.
Austria against	Serbia.
"	Russia.
"	Britain.
"	France.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1900.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 5 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Serbo. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostok; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War

declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23.

French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact.

Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvoorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier; German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg.

Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded,

629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverses in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haslics. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total, 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Bawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 102; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,081; missing, 13,413.

Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy; Australian Squadron occupies Herberstshofe. German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Namur region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Namur and 11,000 men at Lunville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Reims and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues, Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line.

Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting to Bada Fort.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Cumberland* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues, German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser *Cormoran* and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under

Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. *Yarmouth* sinks the *Markomannia* and captures the *Pontoporus* (Emden's supply ship) off Samatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. *Hawke* sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser *Waldeck Rousseau* sinks Austrian cruiser off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat, Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer *Crefeld* arrives at Las

Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser *Karlsruhe*, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer *Bidger* sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser *Jemchug* and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser *Hermes* sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports.

Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. *Minerva* bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Terrifying story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. Germans abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser *Yorok* strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jahde Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

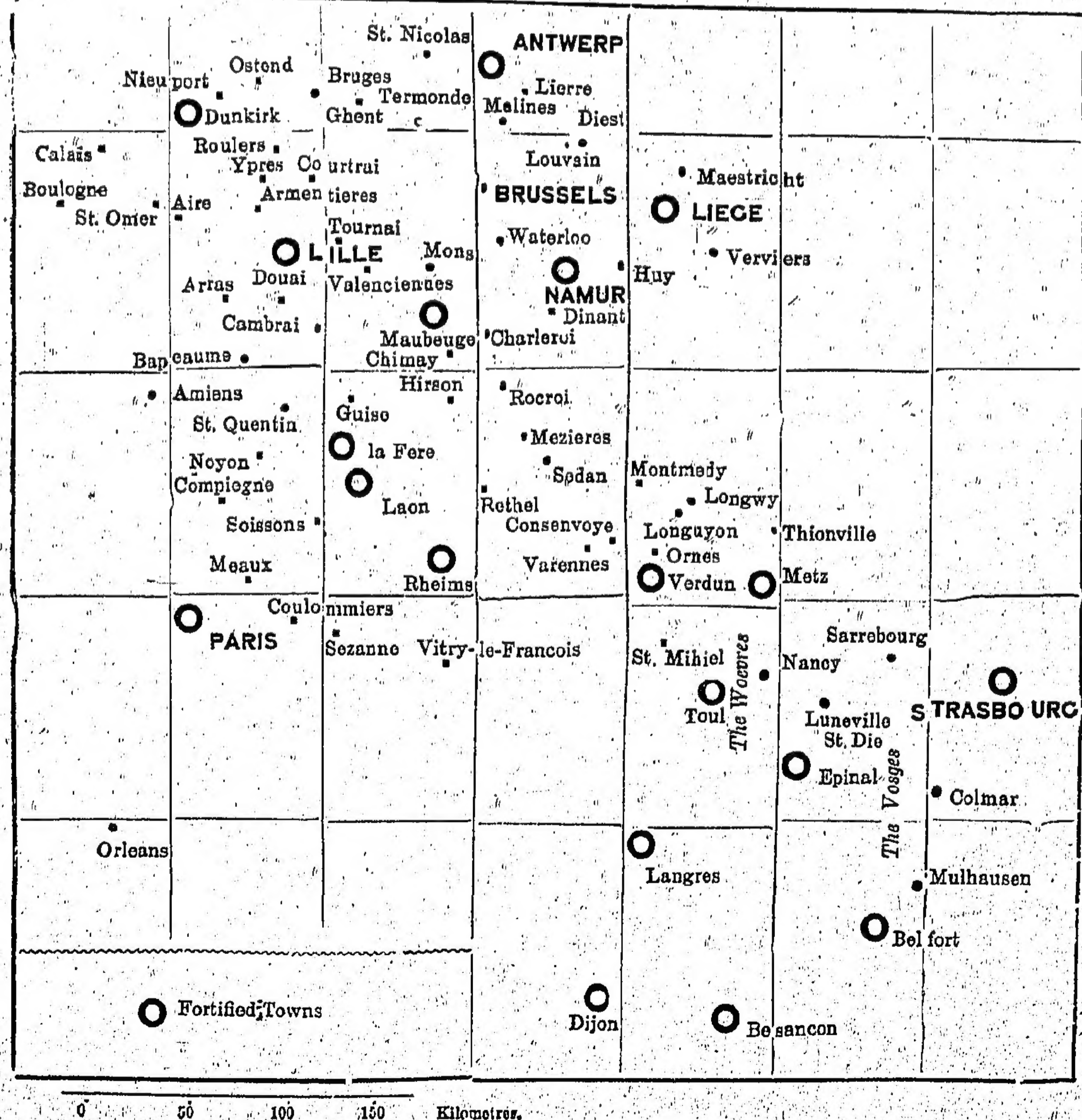
Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advice is to the effect that the Germans have continued their plans of severe counter-attacks on the Left and in the centre, but have everywhere failed.

EXCHANGE.

ADVENTURES OF PRIVATE MOSS.

In Hiding in a Deserted Chateau.

The Special Correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—
"Now about this jam. If you get a big pot you'll carry it along, and like as not get it smashed. Then your whole kit's mucked up. Likewise if you get it in a tin you'll open it and take what you want, but you'll have no lid to put on, so you'll leave the rest behind. Well, now, you're asking."

Private Moss, of the Hussars, was much surprised at my being interested in the details of the fighting he had seen. On the other hand, one of his comrades in the next room had hidden me go and talk to him.

"Es fit to make you split," was the comment.
"Well, then," said Private Moss, when I had provided him with a "real" cigarette, "there was me and seven or eight others in a wood skirmish. The wood was pretty thick, and we had trouble to get along, so you'll not be surprised if we presently found we didn't know where the rest were. An' we ran plop into a lot of Germans, about a hundred I should think. Two of ours fell off first go. One got away—he's in the next room."

"Next I knew my horse fell on his head, an' I fell all over myself. I'd got it in the leg by the feel of it. 'Twas pretty thick where I fell, and I lay quite still. The Germans didn't come any further, an' I lay till it got pretty dark before I wanted to move. I felt sore and tired, but I got out my pipe and got along somehow. I don't know how far. By and by I got to a big house—chateau they call it—in gardens."

Dodging the Germans.
"The door was open, so I went in and lay in a room till daylight. Then I found there was the American flag and the Red Cross flag flying, but the house was empty. There was a big room—dancing-room, I should think—fitted up for hospital work and I took what I needed for a bandage. Some of the rooms was locked, and I was going to force for something to eat when I looked out of a window upstairs, and blest if I didn't see some Germans coming across to the house."

"I went up to a kind of attic on top and lay quiet. They went all over the house, but I suppose they respected the American flag. Anyway, I don't think they opened the locked rooms. But presently they came upstairs, and when I heard them outside where I was I crawled into another room. They looked where I had been but they didn't come any further, and soon they went away. I had three pears with me and nothing else, and I didn't dare go foraging for fear the Germans should come back."

Befriended by Stableman.
"Come back they did, too, before night though I think there was some others. They looked all through the house, but I slipped out of the room just ahead of them, to they didn't find me. All next day I lay quiet, and ate my two pears. Water I got from a tap. Several times Germans came, but they didn't come

upstairs any more, and I got a fresh bandage, and washed where the bullet went through.

"In the evening I went outside on the roof by a way I found, and I saw an old fellow come to some stables at the back. So I went down to a window and called to him that I was English. He didn't say anything, but when it got quite dark he came and brought me some bread, some fresh eggs, and some wine. I stopped there some days, and then the man told me the Germans were retreating and I could get away."

"He said I was at Ham, or Hanoa, or something like that, and I could get to Compiègne."

Private Moss seems really to have been in the forest near Hanoa, and must have been fed by the stableman for a week. His wounds, like many rifle-bullet wounds, had been partly cauterised by the bullet itself.

Falls in with Algerians.
"Well, I set off towards Compiègne, eight or ten miles I should think it was, and fell in with some Algerians. They had an officer with them who spoke English, and I told him I had lost touch some days and I'd like to go along with him. He didn't know either where ours were, and said I could go along if I wanted. We was advancing again, and I went with the Algerians till they came to a full stop up against the main German force somewhere up the river."

"There was some fighting, and then my officer told me he knew where ours were, and I'd better join them. He sent somebody along to show me, and I went into a cart back to Compiègne. In about a day I came up with some of the English army, but my wound had got bad again, so I was sent back to Paris. It was the end of August about I was lost, and I was back in Paris the middle of September."

Private Moss believes the American owner of the chateau which gave him refuge is named Depew. He wishes to thank him for his hospitality, but would he leave the ladder open next time?

C. TOWER.
Bank of Australasia.
The half-yearly results of the operations of the Bank of Australasia are, as usual, very gratifying. Net profit worked out at £233,900 against £206,800. The dividend and bonus are again at the rate of 17 per cent. per annum, and £91,100 against £29,200 is carried forward. No specific appropriations are made this time, whereas a year ago £30,000 was set aside to reserve and £20,000 to bank premises account. Owing to the general dislocation of business and the financial position which has resulted from the war the directors think it prudent to carry forward a large balance, which can be dealt with at some future date.

SILIMPOPON COAL. BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo). At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

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POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the Hongkong, private and Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILS ARE FORWARDED WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DONE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CUBA, OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS IN FULL WORKING ORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED, SERVED BY EGYPT, IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY.—CRETE, CYPRUS, GREECE, SYRIA, TURKEY, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

A late mail for Swatow Amoy & Foochow will in future be closed or all Douglas steamers 30 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G.P.O. in the lane off Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The services to Germany, Austria, and Tsingtau are suspended.

The New Year Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 19th inst.

Insured Parcels will only be accepted for the United Kingdom.

The English Mail from Europe is due to arrive here on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at daylight.

MAILS DUE.

English, 10th Nov.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Saigon, 10th Nov. 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 10th Nov. 1 p.m.

Philippine Is., 10th Nov., 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, 10th inst., 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao & Amoy, 10th Nov., 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) 10th Nov., 5 p.m.

[Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. 11.30 a.m. Monday, 16th November.]

WEDNESDAY, 11th Nov.

Holhow, Haiphong, Hokow & Pakhoi, 11th Nov., 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 11th Nov., 11 a.m.

Swatow, 11th Nov., noon.

THURSDAY, 12th Nov.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada, 12th Nov., 1 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,238, E. J. Jones, 9th inst.—Swatow, 8th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Tungus, Norw. s.s. 1,039, C. Cornelissen, 7th inst.—Chinwangtao, 31st ult. Coal—D. & Co.

Tjikimbang, Dut. s.s. 8,073, N. V. Wyck Jurisense, 8th inst.—Japan, 4th inst. Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Heinrich, Chinese s.s. 1,423, D. D. Ross, 8th inst.—Chaofo, 2nd inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 733, Le Chevalier, 7th inst.—Haiphong, Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 739, A. Marguerite, 7th inst.—Holhow, 6th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,358, Eddy, 7th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Sado Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,860, K. Asakawa, 8th inst.—Shanghai, 5th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Monmouthshire, Br. s.s. 9,944, A. W. Lo Roos, 8th inst.—Muntok, 1st inst. Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Halyang, Br. s.s. 1,363, A. Hodgins, 8th inst.—Swatow, 7th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,912, Y. Yamamoto, 9th inst.—Swatow, 8th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Agapenor, Br. s.s. 4,799, R. A. Tellorson, 9th inst.—Shanghai, 6th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Skerries, Br. s.s. 2,795, J. W. Angus, 8th inst.—Singapore, 1st inst. Gen.—D. & Co.

Tibodas, Dut. s.s. 4,690, E. H. Kross, 9th inst.—Batavia, 30th ult. Sugar & Gen.—J. O. J. L.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Hongkong from Haiphong etc.—Mr. and Mrs. Debeaux, Mr. Faridac, Rev. Pere Bournot.

Per s.s. Anhui from Shanghai—Messrs Edwards, Maguire, Rev. Crocy, Captain Baikus, Mrs. Henderson.

Per s.s. Tjimonok from Muntok—Mrs de Reus, Miss de Reus, Mrs. Winters, Diethelm, Denier, Hinemad, Kniff.

Per s.s. Halyang from Swatow etc.—Messrs H. Roadwin, B. L. Anderson, Fowler, E. C. Lobenstein, Mr. & Mrs. Eddy, Mr. & Mrs. Cadmus, J. P. Anderson, R. B. Foulaine.

Per s.s. Agapenor from Kobe—Mr. Pak-enham.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) 12th inst., 2 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. at 5 p.m. Monday the 16th inst.)

Straits, India via Calcutta, 12th Nov., 2 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China, 13th Nov., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 13th Nov.

Sandakan, 13th Nov. 11 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok, 13th inst., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 14th Nov.

Amoy & Foochow, 14th Nov. 2 p.m.

Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is., 14th Nov. 3 p.m.

TUESDAY 17th Nov.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kofu, Victoria, Seattle & United Kingdom via Canada, 17th Oct. 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 17th Nov., 1 p.m.

Philippine Is., 17th inst., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 18th Nov.

Straits, Ceylon & Europe 18th Nov., 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, 19th Nov.

Wei Hai Wei & Tientsin, 19th Nov., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 20th Nov.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Is., 20th Nov., 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 8th Dec.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is., 8th Dec. 11 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

9th Nov., to 15th Nov., 1914.

Day	High Water Mean Time	Low Water Mean Time
Mon.	No inferior	No inferior
Tues.	No inferior	No inferior
Wed.	No inferior	No inferior
Thur.	No inferior	No inferior
Fri.	No inferior	No inferior
Sat.	No inferior	No inferior
Sun.	No inferior	No inferior

in morning, a afternoon.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed Findon Haddock, Kippers & Co. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 11.00—Pressure had given way quickly over S. Manchuria and Japan and a further decrease has occurred on the east coast of China. A slight increase has occurred over Indo-China and the Philippines.

The anticyclone has passed into the Pacific and a fresh anticyclonic area appears to be forming on the continent.

Moderate monsoon will prevail over the northern part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	E. and N.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, probably some rain.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, freshening.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamscocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

9th Nov., a.m.

Sta.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Wootok	30.06	33	50	0	0
Nemuro	30.38				
Hakodate	30.30				
Tokio	30.32				
Kochi	30.13				
Nagasaki	30.13				
Yokohama	30.12				
Osaka	30.08				
Naha	30.07				
Ishijima	30.03				
Bonin Is.	30.14				
Chefoo	30.20	47	85	n	7 or m
W'haiwei					
Hankow					
Shanghai	30.32	56	n	1	om
Chungking	30.16	61	n	3	ov
Shanghai	30.37	56	n	3	ov
Amoy	30.13	66	95	w	2
Swatow	30.13	64	95	o	b
Taihou	30.04				
Taihu	30.03				
Tairan	29.99				
Koshu	29.96				
P'oores	30.00				
Canton	30.07	62	94	n	2
K'ong	30.04	63	93	n	2
Gay Hook	29.99				
Macao	30.03	64	n	1	o
Wuchow					
Fakhoi					
Holhow	30.07	66	n	3	o
Phuilen	29.95	73	n	4	o
Courance	29.93	75	n	2	o
S. S. J.	29.94	74	n	1	b
Amoy	29.93	71	n	1	b
Manila	29.92	74	n	1	b
Legaspi	29.92	74	n	1	b
Hilo	29.95	84	n	1	b
Bacolod	29.93	87	n	1	b
Cebu					
Labuan					

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 9.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached clouds, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, a equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 5 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	30.06	30.07	30.04
Temperature	75	69	67
Humidity	63	89	87
Wind Direction	E	NE	NNE
" Force	4	1	1
Weather	o	o	od
Rain	—	0.14	—
Highest open air temperature on the day	75	75	67
Lowest	63	63	67
H.K. Observatory, 8th November.			
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			

MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call			
SHANGHAI		about 9th Nov.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO HAMA		about 15th Nov.	Freight & Passage
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Cebu, Port Said, and Marseilles	Nankin	3 p.m. 6th Nov.	Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,

Hongkong, 6th Nov., 1914.

PACIFIC MAILS S.S. CO.